

## Heart-transplant baby dies

LONDON (R) — British baby Hollie Roffey, the world's youngest heart-transplant patient, died Friday 19 days after surgeons gave her a new heart, a hospital spokesman said. Hollie, who was born on July 20 with the left side of her heart missing, developed respiratory problems early Friday. "The heart was working well but the pressure from her deteriorating lungs finally caused it to fail," the spokesman said. Egyptian-born surgeon Magdi Yacoub gave Hollie the plum-sized heart of a three-day old Dutch baby at London's National Heart Hospital in a 5½ hour operation on July 30. The operation provoked criticism from some doctors who were concerned that the heart would not grow as she grew. Soon afterwards, Hollie had a second operation for a perforated bowel. On Aug. 9 she developed kidney problems, but the hospital said her heart was still working well. The previous youngest child to have a heart transplant was a 2½ week old boy in New York. He was given his new heart on Dec. 6, 1967 but died the same day.

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## Solarz leaves; to return Wednesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz left Amman for Cairo Friday evening after a 24-hour stop in Jordan. He arrived here on Thursday evening after visits to Kuwait and Iraq and holding meetings with leaders of the countries there. Rep. Solarz, who is chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, will return to Amman next Wednesday when he is expected to meet with Jordanian leaders to discuss developments in the Middle East. A visit the congressman planned to Syria after Jordan has now been put off, according to members of his delegation, but he plans to visit Israel after his tour in Arab countries.

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## NPC to conduct social study

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study to measure the quality of life in the various regions of Jordan will be undertaken soon by the National Planning Council (NPC), the Jordan Times has learnt. The social and economic survey will give a clear picture of life quality in the country and enable decision-makers to improve it in local communities, according to NPC officials. This is the first time such a study has been conducted in Jordan.

## New U.S. envoy arrives Sunday

AMMAN (J.T.) — New U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker is expected to arrive in Amman on Sunday to take up his duties here, U.S. embassy officials said on Friday. Mr. Boeker, formerly the number two man at the State Department's policy planning council, was confirmed by the Senate earlier this month as the new American ambassador in Jordan, the embassy officials said. Mr. Boeker succeeds Mr. Richard Viets who was still awaiting appointment as an ambassadorial level at the State Department.

## 3 Israelis wounded in attack

BEIRUT (R) — Three Israeli soldiers were wounded Thursday near the South Lebanese town of Jezzine when a roadside bomb exploded as an Israeli convoy passed by, an Israeli army spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

## Sabah says Soviet deal not political

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad was quoted Friday as saying the recently concluded military deal with the Soviet Union was a commercial deal that had no political significance. In an interview with the Lebanese Al Nahar Arab international magazine, Sheikh Sabah said the deal took place in a commercial deal involving arms. It is a private Kuwaiti affair and buying arms from here or there is not politics but commerce. Kuwait and the Soviet Union signed on Wednesday a series of military agreements which an official Kuwaiti announcement said would furnish the Kuwaiti army with some advanced military equipment for its air force and air defence.

## Bomb scare on Saudi plane

CAIRO (R) — A Saudi Arabian airliner carrying 320 passengers made an emergency landing at Cairo International Airport Friday after a stewardess found a letter warning there was a bomb on the plane. Airport sources said they said Boeing-747, flight number 301 from Jeddah to Cairo, radioed Cairo airport 10 minutes before landing that a letter written in English had been found in one of the toilets warning that a bomb was on board. Egyptian police searched the plane and found no bomb, the sources said.

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## King, Queen open 16-day cultural festival in Jerash

By Anne Connell  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — A medieval-style presentation of troupes to the monarch, music and blazing lights brought the entire ancient city of Jerash to life again as several hundred performers from all over the world together with thousands of spectators gathered here Thursday for the inauguration of the Third Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

A hushed silence preceded tumultuous applause as Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived to inaugurate the 16-day cultural extravaganza. Festival Director Dr. Mazen Armouti welcomed the King and Queen and guests to the festival, and the festival flame, suitably mounted atop a Roman column, was lit automatically as the Jordan Armed Forces Band played its composition "Jerash".

Attending the opening ceremony were Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Bin Shaker, Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Oqsem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, the chairman of the board of Alia, the

Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour, Department of Culture Director Haider Mahmoud and former Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The key to the city of Jerash was then presented to King Hussein and Queen Noor and the procession of troupes around the Forum began. The sound of different musical instruments and multinational voices mingled together in the background, becoming louder and more distinct as the groups approached the Forum.

First came the Jordanian folk troupes from all the governorates in the country led by the clapping and chanting of the Ma'an folklore troupe. In quick succession followed the Zajal Al Sh'abi, Al Rayar, Gaza, Aqaba, Sweileh, Circassian, Akkar Beit Fajar, Beni Hassan, Yarmouk University, Irbid Youth Centre, Tafleh, Abu Shkredem, Ramtha and Alia folklore troupes which each presented a short display of dabke and sames dances dressed in their regional costumes.

One little boy from the Akkar Beit Fajar troupe, overcome by the occasion, forgot his steps and danced his way to King Hussein and Queen Noor to shake hands before dancing back to the rest of the group.

Following the local troupes came a selection of the foreign



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor at the opening ceremonies on Thursday of the Third Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts in the ancient Roman city (Petra photo)

troupes participating in the festival led by the exuberant Friendship Folklore Troupe from the Soviet Union. To the delight of children, Mickey and Minnie Mouse marched through the Forum to greet the King and Queen and the guests. They were followed by the Bitburg Folklore Dance Group from West Germany, the "Up with People" group from the U.S., dressed in a

variety of national costumes, the jazz sextet from the U.S., the "Chicago Footwarmers" and the Young Strings in Action" children's orchestra from Washington, participating in the festival at a special invitation from Queen Noor, all filed past the gathered audience.

After the inauguration King Hussein and Queen Noor met some of the foreign participants in

troupe gave handpainted earthenware flask from the town of Bitburg.

The King and Queen then toured the festival site and visited the various exhibitions where traditional craft exhibits, embroidery, books, paintings and works of fine art were on display. They also visited the four theatres at the site where some of the evening's performances had begun.

The festival's scheduled activities began with a wide range of shows and music. Traditional Arabic music filled the Forum as Jordanian troupes took to the stage, children and adults watched a puppet show in the Sound and Light Theatre, a musical play was in full swing in the South Theatre and visitors browsed amid the various exhibitions.

Eight-year old Charles Lewis, a radio reporter from the Children's Orchestra Museum, Washington, could be seen roaming around interviewing personalities and asking pertinent questions which will be relayed to nine local radio stations in the U.S.

Later in the evening came the exciting Russian dances in vibrant costumes and the well-received "Up with People" variety show were staged in the Forum and South Theatre.

## Better organisation

The opening ceremony of the

festival was markedly better organised than last year and ran very smoothly. Festival Director Armouti told the Jordan Times that the inauguration ceremony was indicative of what is to follow during the remainder of the festival. "The King and Queen were very happy about the opening ceremony and I hope that the spirit of cooperation and relaxation will continue for the duration of the festival", Dr. Armouti said.

"The smooth opening reflected the better organisation of the festival committee and better public discipline than last year," he continued, "and I hope that this cooperative effort between the organisers, the participants and the visitors will continue during the festival."

Dr. Armouti went on to say that the well-balanced programme provides a "cultural meal" for the public catering for all tastes and age groups. "I am elated by this year's opening," he concluded.

Minister of Information Laila Sharaf reiterated Dr. Armouti's feelings about the start of the festival. "I am very happy with the festival," she commented to the Jordan Times. "The organisers have learnt a lot from the mistakes of last year which has contributed positively to this year's activities."

The Third Jerash Festival will be open daily from 6:00 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. and runs until Aug. 31.

## Lebanon moves to block reported Israeli plan to divert southern waters

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon is seeking Arab and international help, including the United Nations, to prevent Israel from implementing a plan apparently aimed at diverting the waters of two Lebanese rivers, well-informed sources quoted by Arab news agencies and newspapers said Friday.

The sources said Israel has already started implementing the project, which entails diverting the waters of the Litani and Hasbani rivers, and the Lebanese government has asked the United Nations representative in Beirut to verify the situation at the actual sites which lie within Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

The Lebanese government intends, once the extent of the Israeli plan is revealed and reports confirm that the Jewish state has started implementing the project, to approach the Arab League and the United Nations Security Council for help, the sources said.

According to the spokesman for the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon are refusing U.N. observers access to a border area where Israeli construction crew have started fencing off Lebanese territory.

Timor Goksel told Reuters the observers have been denied to an area fenced off near the source of the Wazzani River, one kilometre from the Israeli border in southeastern Lebanon.

were allowed to survey the area. He added "diplomatic moves" were in progress at the United Nations to gain access by the observers.

Israeli troops have also been making arrests in a cluster of Shiite villages further south for the last three days, prompting the minister of state for the south, Shiite leader Nabih Berri to call for a complaint to the United Nations.

Mr. Berri told a news conference Thursday that if Israel continued to harass the southerners "we will respond by raising the number of resistance operations to an average of three a day."

Israel has denied it has plans to divert waters, but Mr. Berri, who also heads the powerful Shiite militia Amal, accused Israel of isolating the south, kidnapping civilians, driving people out of their homes and stealing Lebanese waters.

Mr. Berri said the number of people detained by the Israeli authorities in the south had risen to 794.

Israeli authorities have Friday announced a ban on cars and small trucks entering Israeli-occupied South Lebanon from the rest of the country.

The head of the Israeli civil administration in the south, who identified himself only as Captain Albert, told Reuters the ban on cars would go into effect on Aug. 29.

Cars going north before the ban would not be allowed back.

## Abu Musa says his group will strike inside Israel in few days

NABI SBAT, Lebanon (R) — Disident Palestinian leader Colonel Saeed Abu Musa (Abu Musa), one of whose Lebanese bases was hit in an Israeli air raid Thursday, said Friday his men would carry out several operations inside Israel over the next few days.

In an interview with Reuters in a jeep in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, the leader of the rebel wing of the Fatah commando group said the attacks would prove his movement's commitment to armed struggle against the Jewish state.

Abu Musa was on his way to commando manoeuvres at a training camp near the northeastern Lebanese village of Nabi Sbat, five kilometres from the Syrian border.

Israeli reconnaissance planes

flew overhead as the Palestinian fighters spent an hour and a half practising with weapons ranging in size from rifles to artillery pieces.

Abu Musa said although Thursday's raid was a failure it showed the Israelis took seriously his movement's claim to have planted a car bomb in West Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Israeli police dismantled the 10-kilogramme bomb minutes before it was due to explode, he said.

Abu Musa and other Syrian-backed commando commanders opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat are trying to present themselves as the only Palestinian force still capable of attacking the Israelis.

Mr. Arafat himself is based in

Tunis and his loyalist fighters are dispersed around the Arab World. Palestinian sources said that in Thursday's raid the Israeli planes destroyed a small ammunition store and a small farm building but most of the bombs fell among trees.

There have been conflicting reports of the casualties. Some press reports Friday said four people were killed, while others said no one was hurt.

"The raid did not surprise us. At every moment we expect new attacks but we are determined to continue biting the Israeli enemy inside our occupied land," Abu Musa said.

"The next few days will see heroic guerrilla operations inside the occupied territory," he added.

## 6 PLO factions meet in Algiers today

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A meeting of six Palestinian factions scheduled to start Saturday in Algiers is expected to fix a date for convening the Palestine National Council (PNC) as Syrian-based Palestinian opposition groups Friday clung to their demand for the resignation of Yasser Arafat from his functions as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee chairman.

The meeting was the fulfilment of a 14-point demand, which groups the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) to talk the opposition into joining a "comprehensive national Palestinian dialogue" on the basis of an organisational and political agreement reached in Aden last June between the democratic alliance and Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian commando group and Mr. Arafat's power base within the PLO.

The opposition, which functions within the framework of a "national alliance," includes the pro-Syrian Saika, the PFLP-General Command, dissidents within the Fatah movement and the tiny Popular Struggle Front. The alliance has rejected the Aden agreement and according to well-informed Palestinian sources in Damascus it considers the resignation of Mr. Arafat as the only acceptable condition for a reconciliation with the Central Committee of Fatah.

A well-placed Fatah official told the Jordan Times earlier this week that the movement is determined to convene the PNC in September as was decided in the Aden agreement even if the national alliance persists in its rejectionist position. He revealed that in a recent visit to Algiers Mr. Arafat has discussed arrangements to hold the PNC at the Algiers Qasr Al Saabir (the Palace of Pine) in the second half of September.

The Fatah official stressed, however, that fixing a final date for the PNC does not mean that talks between the democratic alliance and the national alliance should stop. "In fact... are giving the national alliance a chance to change its mind before the PNC meeting," he said. The official indicated that Fatah is ready to change the date of the PNC meeting if the national alliance decided to join in a comprehensive dialogue. "But, I doubt that this would happen," the official added.

The Jordan Times has learnt that the Arab Liberation Front (ALF) will also attend the Algiers meeting. The pro-Iraqi Baathist ALF, which has supported Mr. Arafat's policies ever since the PLO fighters were forced out of Beirut after the Israeli invasion in 1982, issued a statement in Tunis last month in which it endorsed the Aden agreement.

The Fatah official told the Jordan Times that the PLO Executive Committee might also join the meeting if the factions decided to announce a date for convening the PNC. A Damascus-based democratic alliance official expressed skepticism that the meeting will declare a date for the PNC. "We still do not want to close channels with the PNC," he said. "We believe that announcing a date for the PNC would only intimidate the national alliance and push them into a more rejectionist position."

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Moshe Arens is growing edgy over media reporting on a recent surge of attacks on the Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon.

Policy on Lebanon has been stalemated since Israel's July 23 election produced no clear winner and forced caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc and Labour Party leaders to spend more of their time on political bargaining.

Three soldiers wounded in the last two days have sharpened a sense of frustration about the Jewish State's Lebanon war.

Newspaper columnists have criticised over public for failing to demonstrate against the war and the politicians for spending too much time on government nego-

tations instead of dealing with the Lebanon issue.

"Somebody, I wonder who, has swept Lebanon under the carpet. Life in this country is proceeding as though the continuing Lebanon war shouldn't interest anybody except for whoever gets stuck serving there," wrote Aharon Bachar in the Yediot Ahronot newspaper.

"Not one person even mentioned Lebanon," when Israel's eleventh parliament opened on Monday, Mr. Bachar noted.

The Jerusalem Post daily criticised the lagging Labour-Likud talks to form a bipartisan government while "the toll in lives and wounded rises daily."

Maariv has accused Israeli leaders of behaving like "firemen sitting at a convention during a big fire."

## SSC buys shares in Syrian-Jordanian Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) has purchased the shares of the Central Bank of Jordan in the Syrian-Jordanian Bank.

An agreement for the purchase of the shares, worth JD 700,000, was signed Thursday by Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, chairman of the SSC's board of directors, and Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi, the Central Bank's governor.

The agreement followed talks between the two sides after a decision by the Ministerial Development Committee on March 22, 1983 to purchase the shares. SSC Director General Farhi Obeid said after the signing ceremony that the deal will not affect the operations of the other commercial banks in Jordan and the SSC will deal with the Syrian-Jordanian Bank and other banks on the same footing.

The SSC's investments in the Syrian-Jordanian Bank will affect neither its deposits with other local banks, nor borrowings from them, Mr. Obeid added.

He said that the basic aim of the agreement is to reorganise the work of the Syrian-Jordanian Bank by means of raising its capital and motivating the SSC to increase and expand its development activities in Jordan. The Syrian-Jordanian Bank's capital will be raised to JD 5 million in cooperation with and participation of other public and private organisations in Jordan, Mr. Obeid said. He said that the SSC's board of directors has decided to deposit nearly JD 3.5 million in 12 local banks, JD 300,000 of which will be deposited in the Syrian-Jordanian Bank.

The decision to purchase the Central Bank's shares in the Syrian-Jordanian Bank followed a study conducted by an expert employed by the SSC five years ago. The expert had recommended that the SSC set up a bank to handle the SSC's transactions and investments and to receive premiums and pay indemnities, disability and pension benefits.

## U.S., British and Egyptian ships plough Suez waters

CAIRO (AP) — Naval vessels from the United States, Britain and Egypt plied the waters of the Gulf of Suez Friday on a mission to clear unidentified mines from the strategic waterway where 17 ships have been damaged in nearly six weeks.

In the Red Sea, three American RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters were sweeping the approaches to Jeddah, the main Saudi Arabian port. The mine-hunting choppers dragged special sleds trailing acoustic devices that can explode sound-triggered mines, U.S. officials reported.

In the Suez Gulf, the U.S. navy's 8,977-ton landing port dock Shreveport was in position "preparing to start operations in a day or two," according to an American embassy source in Cairo. The Shreveport is carrying four of the Sea Stallions.

The Americans would not say exactly where the Shreveport was located, but sources close to the Egyptian Defence Ministry said a special coordination committee had assigned the northern part of the Gulf to the British contingent, the middle sector to the United States and the Egyptian navy to work in the southern sector.

Once the Gulf, which leads to the southern entry of the Suez Canal, has been cleared of mines, the operation will move on to the Red Sea, the Egyptian sources said, and will cover both Egyptian territorial waters and international waters. Nearly all of the Gulf of Suez falls within Egypt's

12-mile territorial limit. Two French mine-hunters and a support ship also were ordered to Saudi Arabia to help the effort there. Three other French naval vessels were en route to Suez to help Egyptian.

The 17th victim in the blasts, the 11,765-ton Cypriot motor vessel Theopolis reported it struck a mine in the southern parts of the Red Sea Wednesday and sustained heavy engine damage. Lloyds shipping intelligence, which monitors shipping movements worldwide reported on Thursday the damage to the Cypriot freighter but did not give its exact location.

North Yemen had swept its territorial waters on its own after it announced three of the underwater explosions occurred in its waters.

The worst damaged vessel in the explosions, the 88,599-ton Oceanic Energy is presently at Jeddah harbour where the Saudi authorities are trying to determine the cause of the damage.

Meanwhile, Iran warned that it would retaliate against any action by Egypt and its supporters if Iranian ships were stopped and searched in the Suez Canal (See page 2).

Egypt has said it suspects the Libyans or Iranians of having laid the mines and already has stopped and searched 10 ships in the Suez Canal, including six Iranian vessels and one Libyan.

See related stories on page 2



# Libya proposes Maghreb summit to discuss accord with Morocco

TUNIS (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has proposed a summit meeting in Tripoli of the five North-West African states to discuss the Libyan-Moroccan unity accord signed on Monday, Arab diplomats in Tunis said Friday.

Col. Qadhafi proposed the meeting for Sept. 1 when he met Tunisian officials on Tuesday to inform them of the accord after a similar trip to Algiers.

Tunisia has made no public comment on the agreement which, according to Moroccan officials, is due to be adopted by referendum in Libya and Morocco early next month, but Tunisian officials greeted the news with reserve and scepticism.

The accord provides for a permanent secretariat to implement the union, an alternating presidency and cooperation in all fields except the military, according to Moroccan sources.

Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania are linked by a 1983 non-aggression pact which they regard as the nucleus of unity among the states of North-West Africa.

Libya applied to join, but so far without result.

Under the accord, the signatories are committed "not to join any alliance or coalition of a military or political character with one or more third parties directed against the political independence, territorial integrity or security of the other party."

According to the sources, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid proposed to Col. Qadhafi that a "Maghreb Study Commission" be

formed to discuss the unity agreement and ways of reconciling it with the pact signed by Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania.

Col. Qadhafi accepted the idea and proposed the September meeting, they said.

The sources said that if Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, 81, could not attend the Tripoli meeting, the participants could come to Tunisia to visit him.

Morocco and Libya will retain their sovereignty and institutions when a union treaty between them comes into effect after a referendum, probably next month, a high-ranking Moroccan government source said Thursday.

The source, who declined to be named, was present at the Moroccan border town of Oujda on Monday where the union accord was signed by King Hassan and Col. Qadhafi.

He said the treaty, unlike previous accords between Libya and Egypt, Syria, Chad and Tunisia, was a "real union, not a merger" and would "evolve towards a confederation."

The treaty, of a dozen clauses, provides for a permanent secretariat to implement it and a presidency to be held alternately

every two years by the head of each state.

It also provides for the reinforcement of cooperation in all fields including foreign affairs on which there will be prior consultation on major issues. There are no clauses of a military nature, the source said.

"It is a treaty establishing our intentions for the future, and it is by the conjugated acts of the two states that it will produce results," he said.

He stressed that it was by no means an exclusive alliance, was open to other states in North Africa like Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania, and it was not designed to rival the treaty of fraternity and concord signed by these three states.

"On the contrary both treaties go in the same direction, and we see no reason why they should not be dovetailed some time in the future," he said.

Algeria and Tunisia were officially informed of the Oujda treaty before it was announced on Tuesday. It was later explained to leaders of the two countries by Col. Qadhafi and Ahmad Reda Guedira, King Hassan's principal political counsellor.

## Arab shot in Madrid

MADRID (R) — A man carrying a South Yemeni diplomatic passport was shot and seriously wounded in central Madrid Friday by a gunman who fired at his car from a motorcycle, police said.

They said Awadh Ahmad Salem, 44, was in critical condition after being hit with a single bullet fired from a silenced pistol just off the main Castellana Boulevard. Two other people with him escaped unhurt.

Police and Arab diplomats said they had no clues about the motives of the attack, the second such incident involving Arabs in Spain in the last two weeks.

One man was killed and another injured in a failed attack on a Kuwaiti businessman in the fashionable southern resort of Marbella on Aug. 6.

There was confusion over Mr. Salem's real identity and police said they could not exclude the possibility that he was a Palestinian. Official sources said another document on him bore the name Abu Said.

The South Yemeni embassy in Paris, which handles its country's affairs in Spain, told Reuters it had no knowledge of the victim and the Palestine Liberation Organisation's office in Madrid also said it did not know him.

The shooting took place near a popular cafe in front of a number of witnesses, including a Spanish journalist who said he saw the two survivors leap from the car and drive for cover.

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The foreign minister of the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime

## Battle of words escalates between Sudan, Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Troubled relations between Sudan and Ethiopia have taken a turn for the worse with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde making perhaps the strongest attack yet on Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri's government.

Mr. Wolde, quoted late Thursday by the Addis Ababa State Radio, accused Sudan of "unprecedented massacres" against Sudanese suspected of being rebels and of rallying Arab support for Ethiopia's Muslim insurgents, an apparent reference to rebels in Ethiopia's Eritrea province.

The broadcast was monitored in Nairobi.

The foreign minister of the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime

condemned "the situation in southern Sudan."

Sudan has publicly accused Ethiopia of aiding rebels who are fighting the central government in Khartoum for greater autonomy in the predominantly black south of the huge nation. The northern portion of Sudan, including Khartoum, is mostly Arab while the south is Christian and animist.

Ethiopia has similarly accused its neighbour of supporting Eritrean and Tigrean rebels in northern Ethiopia.

A southern Sudanese rebel group, the Sudanese People's Liberation Front, earlier this month freed two West German hostages in Ethiopia.



Two British minehunters are crossing the Suez Canal at Port Said on their way to Suez (AP wire photo)

## Egyptians closely follow news of mines

By Kate Dourian  
Reuters

SUEZ, Egypt — The sight of British minehunters chugging down the Suez Canal has brought back painful memories to the people of Suez whose livelihood largely depends on the waterway's safety.

"We live for the canal," said Capt. Hassan, a pilot and longtime resident of Suez. "About 60 per cent of us would be out of jobs if the canal closed."

The Pilot's Club overlooking Port Tewfik buzzed with gossip about the spate of underwater explosions in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea where 19 ships have reported hitting mines in the past month.

"The canal has been closed twice in the past, we just cannot afford to have it closed again," said Capt. Hassan. The other pilots nodded in agreement.

Sipping lemonade, they recalled the joint British and French invasion of 1956 which forced a

brief closure of the canal and then the eight long years following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war when the waterway was closed for navigation.

The same club was reduced to rubble during those years along with most buildings along the beachfront. They have all been rebuilt and modern blocks contrast with the stately colonial mansions that somehow survived the battering of Suez.

Many residents were forced to emigrate in search of employment abroad and it was only when the canal was reopened for navigation in 1975 that they returned to Suez.

But some parts of the bustling port still bear the scars of war and a few buildings hang in slabs of concrete and twisted metal, the legacy of Israeli bombardment from the then occupied Sinai peninsula.

Along the road to Adahiya Naval Base, where the British minehunters are berthed, a large faded yellow sign warns of mines beneath the rocky mountains to

the west, reminders of the more pressing danger of mines in the waters to the east.

Already some captains of ships crossing the canal southwards have developed what is being referred to here as "mine-fever."

Capt. Mohammad Kamel, acting director of transit for the Suez Canal Authority, said some captains were specifically requesting that they be allowed to sail only by day, but he added hope had refused to sail across.

"Of course some of them are worried, but they have a job to do and they must do it," he told reporters.

He said that although passage through the canal had been down by 10 per cent from its daily average of 60 ships a day in the past two weeks, the number of ships going through was now back to normal.

No explosives have been reported in the canal itself, which provides an estimated \$4 million a day to Egypt in transit tolls.

## British mine-hunters begin scouring Gulf of Suez today

CAIRO (R) — British minehunters will begin scouring the Gulf of Suez Saturday, as part of an international flotilla sent to sweep the Red Sea of mines which have damaged at least 17 ships since early July.

British officials said some of the units were already at sea, but not yet operating. Because the ships are working in unfamiliar seas, some adjustments are needed, they added.

Four British mine-hunters are involved in the operation, in which U.S. and French vessels are also taking part alongside ships from countries bordering the waterway.

Cairo Defence Ministry sources said an Egyptian special command has been set up to coordinate the operation and pilot search areas in Egyptian territorial waters.

They said Egyptian naval units, including mine-sweepers and

submarines, continuously patrolled shipping lanes in the Gulf of Suez and Egyptian territorial waters in the Red Sea to ensure the safety of ships taking pilgrims to Saudi Arabia.

The shadowy "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) organisation telephoned news agencies in London to say it had mined the Suez Gulf and Bab Al Mandeb Strait, linking the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, to hit Western interests.

But Egypt has said it has strong suspicions that Libya, and possibly Iran, are responsible.

Egyptian officials said three Iranian vessels were among 10 ships searched recently before being allowed to transit the Suez Canal from Port Said. All the searches proved negative.

The Speaker of Iran's Parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, told a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran Friday that if an

Iranian vessel was stopped and searched by the Egyptians, Iran would do the same in the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf.

He also reaffirmed Tehran's denial of involvement in the minings, saying: "Iran neither has the power to mine Suez nor is it Iran's policy," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

Egyptian Defence Ministry sources said if anything was found during the mine hunt it would not be detonated but retrieved for identification.

Four U.S. Navy RH-53 helicopters are taking part in the hunt in Egyptian Red Sea waters while three others are on a similar mission in Saudi Arabian waters.

Suez Canal authority officials Friday reiterated that navigation in the waterway was safe and traffic normal. The Egyptian Treasury collects a daily income of about \$4 million from transit tolls.

## Jordan to take part in Telecom conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in a pan-Arab conference of telecommunications corporation, which will be held in Damascus on Saturday.

During the meeting, tenders for the regional axial cable and the microwave system which links Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia to each other, will be studied.

Taking part in the meeting will be representatives of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Jordan's Telecommunication Corporation will be represented in the meeting by Mr. Akel Harb and Mr. Ahmad Bani Hani.

## Seminar urges international conference on Mideast

TUNNIS (J.T.) — Participants in the 9th seminar on the Palestinian question, which started its meetings here on Tuesday stressed the necessity of holding an international conference on the Middle East question, under the patronage of the U.N. with the participation of all parties concerned.

During the seminar, it has also been stressed that peace in the Middle East cannot be established without reaching at a just solution to the Palestinian question.

Participants, who also include a number of international parliamentarians, stressed that Palestinians should be able to exercise their inalienable rights and that the U.N. is the only forum where the Palestinian question and other international problems can be solved.

## Ozal defends martial law

ISTANBUL (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal Thursday defended the continuation of martial law over much of Turkey.

He was speaking at a news conference in Istanbul one day after a military court started trying 56 intellectuals accused of breaching martial law by distributing a petition demanding greater democracy in the country.

Although military rule ended nationwide, it persists on a local basis in 41 of Turkey's 67 provinces, including all major population centres.

Mr. Ozal said: "Among our most important aims is not to go back to a similar period (of instability) and not to have interruptions in democracy. For this, it is a fact that there are some laws and restrictions."

Referring to the date of the 1980 military coup, Mr. Ozal said: "Turkey's main problem is wiping out anarchy after Sept. 12. In order not to go back to this period we have to be extremely careful while lifting martial law."

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## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL  
17:30 ..... Koran  
17:45 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children Programme  
18:45 ..... Arab Children Programme  
19:15 ..... Programme Review  
19:30 ..... Local Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Weekly Newscast  
22:00 ..... Arabic Play  
22:30 ..... News in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Play Continued

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady  
21:00 ..... Amazing years of Cinema  
21:30 ..... Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Feature film: The Man Outside

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM 4.09 MHz. FM  
& partly on 95.60 KHz. 3V

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:30 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:30 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Jordan Weekly  
15:00 ..... Music  
15:30 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
17:00 ..... Old Favourites  
17:30 ..... Special Feature  
18:00 ..... Music  
18:30 ..... News Summary  
19:00 ..... Top Twenty  
19:30 ..... News  
20:00 ..... Date with a Star  
20:30 ..... Good Old Days  
21:00 ..... Just a Minute  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Country Music  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:30 ..... Play of the Week  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
23:30 ..... Classical Concert  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

659, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That's That 06:45 Financial News 07:00 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:30 24 Hours: News Summary 07:45 About Britain 08:00 World Today 08:30 Newsdesk 08:30 About Time 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 From the Weeklies 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 People's Choice 10:30 Brain of Britain 1984 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Soviet Life through Official Literature 12:15 Letter from America 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News 13:00 News Summary 13:15 About Britain 13:15 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 18:00 24 Hours: News Summary 18:30 Network UK 19:00 Saturday Special 19:15 Baker's Half Dozen 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Play of the Week: Rhinoceros 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 With Great Pleasure 23:15 What's New 23:30 Soviet Life through Official Literature 24:00 World News 00:00 From our own Correspondent 00:30 New Ideas

### VOICE OF AMERICA

1260 MW, 7200, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz.

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business reports; science and medicine, sports reports; editorial; world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; America viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 Weekend Survey of World News 20:30 Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features 21:00 News 21:10 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural events and Features

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267  
American Cultural Centre - 44371  
British Cultural Centre - 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre - 37009  
Goethe Institute - 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre - 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049  
Tajik Cultural Centre - 39777  
Hayk Arts Centre - 665195  
Hussein Youth City - 667181  
Y.W.C.A. - 41793  
Amman Municipal Library - 36111  
University of Jordan Library - 843555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ufa' (Chalced Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Sun. days. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Less Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Less Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 81261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweidh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 77261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.  
Assioma International Church (Inter-denominational): depts at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisil, 663249.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:32 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
05:02 ..... Dhuhur  
11:40 ..... 'Asr  
12:15 ..... Maghrib  
18:46 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport, tel. (06) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where a should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

08:50 ..... Cairo (MS)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Singapore (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
12:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
12:30 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
14:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
17:10 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
19:00 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
19:25 ..... Beirut (MSA)  
19:30 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
20:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
01:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

05:10 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
06:50 ..... Cairo (MS)  
07:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
08:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (CT)  
14:30 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
15:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
15:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Rome (SU)  
15:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
15:30 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
16:30 ..... Bahrain, Doha, Muscat (GF)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:40 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
19:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
20:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:10 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Cairo (MS)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

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— Anasoo  
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Egyptian pound ..... 321 / 324.1  
French franc ..... 43.7 / 44  
Iraqi dinar ..... 394 / 400.7  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 21.7 / 21.9  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 159.2 / 160.2  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1295.6 / 1299.6  
Lebanese lira ..... 63.1 / 63.1  
Omani riyal ..... 1110 / 1117  
Qatari riyal ..... 106.1 / 106.5  
Saudi riyal ..... 109.1 / 109.5  
Swedish crown ..... 46.1 / 46.4  
Swiss franc ..... 159.3 / 160.3  
Syrian lira ..... 47.7 / 48.3  
U.S. dollar ..... 104.6 / 105.8  
U.S. starting pound ..... 507.9 / 510.9  
U.S. dollar ..... 383.5 / 385.5  
W. German mark ..... 134.3 / 135.1

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with some low clouds and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowest temperature in deg. C:  
Amman ..... 18/29  
Aqaba ..... 24/38  
Deraia ..... 18/34  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/38

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 775111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 775111  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 53700-1  
Traffic police ..... 66913  
Electric Power Co. ..... 34351-2  
Municipal water service ..... 77125-8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (06) 53333

### HOSPITALS



## Hussein praises Alia's service to the country

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein paid tribute to the efforts made by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, chairman of the board of directors, members and staff of which have turned Alia into one of the pioneer institutions in the world.

King Hussein was speaking at a meeting Wednesday of Alia board of directors over which His Majesty presided. The King stressed that the untiring efforts exerted by Alia staff, the determination and assistance to achieve success and to serve the country and the Jordanian people will all enable Alia to go ahead with its development and to raise Jordan's banner high in the skies of the world.

Welcoming His Majesty King Hussein, Alia Chairman of the Board of Directors Ali Ghandour said: "Your Majesty's support for Alia has made it the country's institution and a bridge for understanding and love between Jordan, the Arab World and the countries of the whole world."

"Under Your Majesty's instructions, Alia has become a school for qualifying leading generations who feel the responsibility of belonging and giving. In addition we are proud to contribute to the Jordanian economy," said Mr. Ghandour.

Mr. Ghandour said that Alia is operating in the light of the noble goals drawn up by King Hussein and said that it will continue to look forward to achieving these goals.

Mr. Ghandour then expressed his appreciation and pride for the Royal Decree appointing him as chairman of Alia's board of directors and promised to exert every effort to achieve the goals of the institution.

Mr. Ghandour also said that the board of directors, which receives the full support of King Hussein, will continue to work on taking wise initiatives which will be drawn from the courageous and wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. Mr. Ghandour also pledged to embark on modernising Alia and to initiate constructive changes in due course.



His Majesty King Hussein attends Friday prayers at Shariah Mosque in Jabal Luweibdeh (Petra photo)

## King, notables attend prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein attended Friday prayers at the Shariah Mosque in Jabal Luweibdeh where he listened to the Friday sermon delivered by Dr. Ahmad Awaysheh.

Dr. Awaysheh said that the Jordanian family will stand firmly behind the wise leadership of King Hussein and his government in the face of any attempts to encroach upon the Islamic faith, and the original values of the Islamic people or to try to harm our country and the unity of its people.

Dr. Awaysheh paid tribute to King Hussein's stands on the Palestinian question and called on all Muslims to follow the example of His Majesty in order to liberate the Al Aqsa mosque from occupation.

Speaking about the Royal Decree approving the formation of a special committee for restoring

the tombs of the pioneer Muslims and the companions of Prophet Mohammad, Dr. Awaysheh said that such a committee highlights the Islamic identity of Jordan and emphasises that the country is interested in educating generations to follow the lines of the companions of Prophet Mohammad.

Attending prayers with His Majesty King Hussein were Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasbi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh and a number of high ranking civil and military officials.

## Prince Hassan inspects JVA irrigation, development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday toured the Jordan Valley and inspected the developmental and public service projects which the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) are implementing in the Southern Jordan Valley.

At the beginning of the tour Prince Hassan met with the JVA officials and engineers and was briefed by JVA President Munther Haddadin about the vital project, the first of its kind.

Dr. Haddadin said that the Southern Jordan Valley has been provided with services following the JVA's experiments in the Northern Jordan Valley which were initiated by the directives from His Majesty King Hussein and Prince Hassan.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan tours the Southern Jordan Valley irrigation and development projects accompanied by Jordan Valley Authority officials (Petra photo)

The rural development projects, which include construction of schools, housing projects, health care centres and the connecting of all the residential areas to water and electricity networks, have been implemented to serve the needs of the area. Dr. Haddadin added that the JVA's vice-president, Mr. Bani Hani, reviewed the achievements of the first stage of the Southern Jordan Valley irrigation project and outlined the second stage, which he said aims to draw water from Mujib valley through a 73 kilometre pipe in order to irrigate about 56,000 dunums of land in the area south of Ghor Al Safi at a cost of JD 60 million.

Dr. Bani Hani added that a dam will be constructed in Wadi Al Mujib and that a 12 million square metre dam will be constructed in Wadi Tannour for the storage of water. "It is hoped that the implementation of these projects will be completed by the year 1989."

Dr. Bani Hani said. Prince Hassan then listened to an explanation about the objectives of the first stage delivered by the director of the Southern Jordan Valley Irrigation project, Mr. Suhail Wahsheh. Mr. Wahsheh said that the JD 19 million first stage aims to develop and irrigate 46,000 dunums in Ghor Safi, Fafa, Khanzirah, Al Mazra'ah, Al Hadiha and Al Thira'a to establish 1,550 agricultural units, the area of each being 30 dunums, which will be irrigated by the drip irrigation method.

The first stage also aims to construct dams in these areas with a total storage capacity of 43 cubic metres annually, in addition to constructing basins and storage pools and a pipeline network with a length of 210 kilometres, he said.

Mr. Wahsheh also said that one of the objectives of the first stage is to construct 180 kilometres of

agricultural roads to facilitate the transportation of agricultural produce.

Prince Hassan then toured the various sections of the first stage which are nearing completion. Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Karak Governor Ahmad Al-Qureilan, the JVA's first vice-president, Dr. Fahd Al Natour, JVA vice-president for ground water, Dr. Omar Joudieh, Director of Rural Development Mohammad Abu Rumman, the mayor of Ghor Al Safi, military officers and a number of government officials.

## Royal Decree approves new school contributions

## Arabiyyat refutes news on education reorganisation

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving special regulations on school contributions for the year 1984. Under the new regulations, pupils joining the elementary cycle will have to pay JD 3 as an annual entrance fee, those in the preparatory cycle will pay JD 4 and those in the secondary cycle will pay JD 6. Students attending the state community colleges will have to pay JD 15, the regulation said.

Meanwhile the under-secretary at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyyat, dismissed the news circulated recently about a new reorganisation system in the ministry.

Concerning the news regarding the merging of some departments and the establishment of new ones, Dr. Arabiyyat said the ministry's intention to expand in the field of vocational education necessitates that a department for vocational education be created and said that these divisions were originally in existence but used to constitute a part of the general education department.

Dr. Arabiyyat added that special committees are currently studying the nature of the tasks and duties of the various departments

at the ministry, a task that is periodically undertaken in order to develop the efficiency and performance of these departments.

Regarding the news circulated about approving the integration of some education offices in the governorates, Dr. Arabiyyat said such a decision has not been issued yet by the planning and coordination committee which is in charge of studying the situations of administrative staff. The news circulated recently on this subject are only expectations and are inaccurate, Dr. Arabiyyat said.

Speaking about the educational institution in Jordan, he said that it is one of the evergrowing institutions as the school population continually increasing. Such growth in the school population,

Dr. Arabiyyat said, entails a continuous review of the various departments and divisions to cope with the requirements of development.

The ministry, Dr. Arabiyyat said, will not hesitate to inform all the authorities concerned of any new reorganisation, once it is approved. Dr. Arabiyyat said that the expansion in the educational services to cover larger sectors warrants a greater interest in the activities of the ministry.

### Confusion

Dr. Arabiyyat said the circulation of such news, without it being established or confirmed creates confusion among large sectors of the people.

Speaking about preparations for the next school year, Dr. Arabiyyat said that all the ministry's departments and divisions are currently involved in planning for the next school year and are taking the necessary decisions on admission of students to the secondary stages, classroom formations, distribution of lessons and drawing up budgets for the various education departments.

## Ministry of Industry, Trade requests school uniform supply pledges

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has requested factories producing cloth for school children's uniforms to undertake written pledges to supply the required amounts in due time and in accordance with given specifications.

This was announced by Mr. Salaheddin Taha, director of the ministry's measurements and specifications departments, after a meeting held Thursday to discuss the production of uniforms for male school children in implementation of a recent cabinet decision.

At the meeting, which was attended by representatives of the Amman Chamber of Industry, owners of textile factories, merchants and participants discussed

means of carrying out the cabinet decision and the possibility of Jordanian factories producing the required amount of uniforms in time for the beginning of the scholastic year, Mr. Taha said.

## World Bank team reviews social development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting World Bank team Thursday paid a visit to the statistics section at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment during which they were briefed on the studies conducted by the department regarding development projects and services of local councils.

The visit to the ministry aimed to study projects needed for municipal and village councils and to assess the cost of these projects to enable the World Bank to prepare necessary studies for contributing to the financing of these projects, a spokesman for the ministry said.

The team later visited Madaba Municipality and reviewed development projects being executed by the municipality. Madaba

Mayor Ahmad Al Azaideh briefed the team on the municipality's plans and development projects especially the craft city project which is under construction.

Mr. Azaideh pointed out that the cost of the first stage of the project, which will meet the city's needs for the next 40 years, is JD 700,000 and said that all factories and crafts inside the city will be moved to the industrial city upon the completion of the first stage during the first half of the next year.

Mr. Azaideh also said that the municipality is currently building a commercial complex, which will include offices and stores, at a cost of JD 6,000 expected to be completed next June.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Royal Decree endorses trade agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing a cabinet approval of a Jordanian-North Yemeni trade agreement. The agreement will allow an increased volume of trade exchange as well as promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

#### Jordanian film wins prize in Vienna

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian film "Jordan, the Land of Heritage" has won another prize at the tourist film festival in Vienna. This brings the number of world prizes won by this film to six.

#### Festival committee opens press office

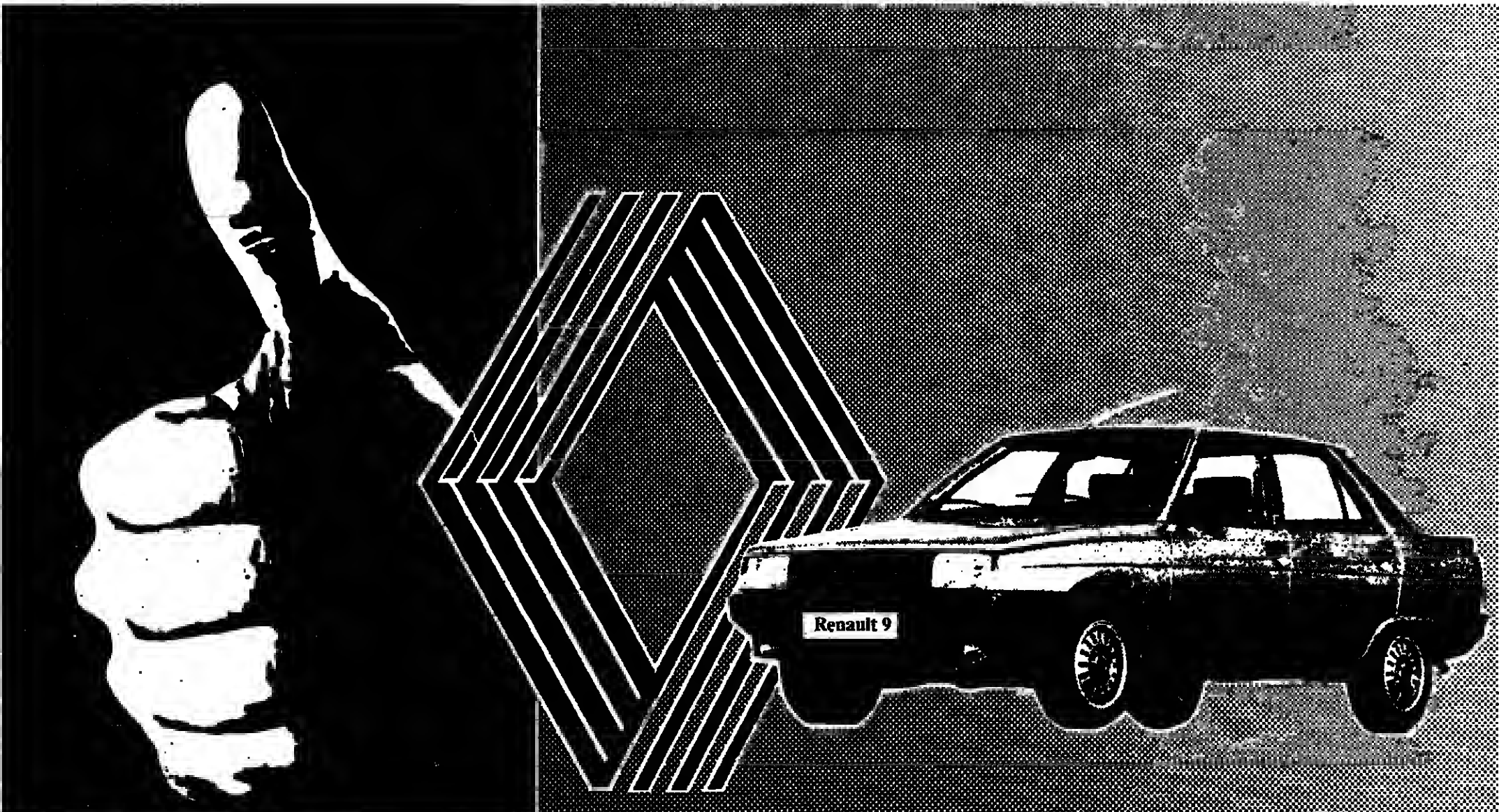
AMMAN (Petra) — The Jerash Festival committee has opened a press office at the Jerusalem Melia Hotel in Amman for coordination between Arab, local, and foreign journalists regarding information related to the festival. All other press offices which were previously attached to the festival have been closed except for the press office at the festival site in Jerash, according to a spokesman for the festival committee.

#### Arar to review agricultural census results

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Soleiman Arar will chair a meeting of the drought committee scheduled to be held during the coming two days, to discuss the results of an agricultural census conducted recently. The committee will also discuss the distribution of fodder to livestock breeders.

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# Jordan Times

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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

### Al Ra'i: What Arab unity?

THE WAJDA agreement for unity between Morocco and Libya was received by some Arab circles, with reservation and enquiries, particularly as the agreement was concluded in top secrecy, thus giving it the form of an electric shock, along the lines of the method favoured by the late president of Egypt Anwar Sadat.

Many Arab circles see that such a method for achieving unity and announcing it does not entail such an extent of secrecy, but requires to be publicly announced since all Arab masses bless such steps towards achieving unity which goes further beyond certain interests or temporary tactics and aims. Reservations arise from whether such a unity between two Arab countries in the area in such an agreement. Is it possible that the unity between Morocco and Libya will succeed without the participation of Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania?

Will Wajda unity succeed in unifying Arab ranks, rallying Arab forces and speeding up the convocation of the long-awaited Arab summit thus providing the suitable climate for holding it, or will it be a new factor generating to negative results?

Arab masses wait to hear replies to these questions, because they are interested and concerned in achieving real unity. Unity is no longer viewed as a well-publicised wedding between two countries for some time to be followed by a divorce. Manipulating Arab unity slogans in the dangerous game of polarisation is the most dangerous thing Arab masses fear.

The unity our Arab masses believe in is the one which rises to the level of strategy and not the one which leads them to believe in temporary tactics and goals which serve certain interests.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Arab water stolen

IT IS impossible to separate the Israeli occupation of the Arab land and its plans to take possession of Arab waters to guarantee its exclusive manipulation and improve its position.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is no more than a stage in the Israeli regional expansionist plan, which aims at usurping the part of Lebanese territory where sources of water resource are located.

All signs indicate Israel has started drawing water from the Litani, Hasbani and Wazzani in the Bekaa region to occupied Palestine, through diverting the course of these rivers or through pipelines under the cover of security measures. This would certainly be followed by stretching the borderline outside occupied Palestine to include Lebanese soil. The new act is the outcome of continuous planning which dates back to the time of Herzl, the founder of the Zionism.

It has become evident that Israel wanted by its 1967 June aggression to seize Arab resources of water and that the Israeli plan to convert South Lebanon into a water source for Israel is not but a part of the water strategy of Israel.

The timing of the operation was well-planned, since it came at a time when the Arabs are witnessing one of the most delicate situations. Lebanon, which is still strife-torn, is unable to halt this brutal aggression on its waters and the Arab countries are involved in marginal disputes and differences amongst themselves. In addition to the Red Sea mining, which is now top of their preoccupations.

The acquisition of Arab waters by the Israeli authorities is a regional issue which warrants the speedy convocation of an Arab summit for formulating an effective Arab action to foil the implementation of the Israeli plan.

Thursday

### Al Ra'i: Continued anti-Arab position

THE U.S. has failed to prevent the population conference in Mexico from condemning Zionism's colonialist policies in the occupied Arab lands despite all its efforts in that direction. The U.S. delegate tried to introduce an amendment to the final resolution deleting a clause which condemns the Zionists for establishing colonies in occupied Arab land.

Needless to say, this U.S. stand reflects official standing policy in Washington directed against international consensus and the Arabs in support of aggression and terrorism. This stand however, provides another proof that any U.S. talk about freedom or peace and leadership of a "free world" cannot be believed by any person at all.

This stand assumes dangerous proportions since the U.S. is a superpower and one that should bear a special responsibility towards maintaining world peace and security and towards helping smaller nations to gain their rights and confront aggression. The building of Zionist colonies in the occupied Arab lands is a direct aggression against the legitimate owners of these lands and a flagrant violation of international laws and principles. This aggression is continuing with full backing and financing by the U.S., which has obviously chosen to take the side of the aggressor.

The U.S. is supporting Israel's crimes and immoral actions and at the same time claims that it is keen on preserving world peace, justice and stability.

### Al Dustour: Initiative worthy of support

THE EGYPTIAN initiative for ending the Gulf war which has been announced lately in Cairo indicates serious new effort for bringing peace to the Gulf region as it contains the right ingredients for preserving the legitimate rights of both Iraq and Iran.

Although this initiative is in its first stages, all world organisations including the Organisation of the Islamic Conference should seize it as a good opportunity for intensifying efforts and helping it succeed. They must see in it a ray of hope that could indeed bring the war to a stop. The non-aligned nations must also seize this opportunity for stepping up their effort at this moment, specially as the Iranian regime has lately shown signs of weariness.

We believe this Egyptian initiative stands a good chance for success specially as it safeguards the international borders of both countries and calls for war compensation to be paid to both by a regional or international fund. Also the U.N. is called on to step in and support the Egyptian initiative because the world organisation should try to seize any opportunity to make peace.

Of course success of the Egyptian plan largely depends on Iran's acceptance of it, but we think this initiative should be supported by all peace-loving nations that can convince Iran of its feasibility and its importance for re-establishing security and world peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran, Israel behind mines

THE MINING of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea has clearly exposed the fragility of Arab security and defence. It has proved that Arab interests are vulnerable and can be easily destroyed by the Arab Nation's common enemies: mainly Iran and Israel.

There are many reasons which prompt us to believe that the mining operation was carried out by Iran and Israel, for both have interest in destroying Arab unity. Iran has resorted to this evil action because it had failed to confront Iraq in the battlefield. It decided to carry its terrorist actions to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal to divert Egypt's attention from the Gulf war, to threaten the interests of Egypt, which supports Iraq in the war, and to try to prevent Iraq and Saudi Arabia from building a new oil pipeline to help ship Iraqi oil from the Red Sea.

Israel has real interest in causing trouble for the Arabs, and in causing further rifts in their ranks. Israel also hopes to open the door wide for world powers to interfere to the region and hopes to take part in security arrangements which offers it the chance to interfere in Arab affairs and an access to Arab waters.

To confront the common enemy, the Arab nations ought to strengthen its defences and show more resoluteness and fortitude. The Arab states should transcend their differences and build up their own force to repel all types of aggression.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# America is doing well in the Mideast?

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — The price of gasoline is coming down in the U.S. The analysts say it is because of an "oil glut" (too much oil is being produced). They also say that because of declining gasoline prices, chances are good that the inflation rate will stay low.

Why? Is it not unusual that there is an oil glut when economic recovery is going fast in the U.S., just about as fast in Japan and East Asia and definitely beginning in Europe? Yes, it is very unusual. And why should oil producers be pumping so much oil that just depresses prices and hurts their own royalties?

The only answer I see from

this far away is increasingly fierce competition among oil producers. Each producer wants to earn as much money as they can and none cares about the longer term. "I want it all now," as a popular expression in the U.S. goes.

Nowhere does this competition seem so fierce as in the Gulf. For one reason or another, the Iraqis have been unable to knock out Kharg Island.

So the Ayatollah's government feverishly exports oil under embargo who ever they can. And Iraq is feverishly getting work done on the new pipeline that will take Iraqi oil to Aqaba, a project of the Bechtel

Corporation that built Jubail in Saudi Arabia and whose alumni includes U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Defence Secretary Weinberger.

And all of them are taking advantage of the fact that lifting oil in the U.S. has again become very expensive. It is cheaper for the U.S. to get its oil from abroad. Naturally declining domestic U.S. prices are making it even less attractive for the oil companies to pump U.S. oil.

No one, save God, knows. Yet the declining oil prices at U.S. gasoline stations reflects a sense among all those who make decisions about oil that

maybe it will not come. These mighty men could be quite wrong. They underestimated the possibility of a war in 1973. They did not think that the Shah would be overthrown and a revolution come to Iran. And in both cases, oil prices zoomed, and the inflation rate in the big capitalist countries went sky-high.

U.S. experts believe that the Iranians cannot match the firepower of the Iraqis, and they cannot mobilise enough manpower to offset the Iraqi advantage.

All one can say is that if the final offensive should come and the Gulf be again engulfed

in real war, then the mighty men of the oil companies and the intelligence experts of the U.S. will again have been proven wrong. We shall then see a third spiraling-upward of oil prices and the inflation rate.

The Reagan administration has now "tilted" (as they like to say in the U.S. diplomatic circles) more to the Arab countries than any previous administration except for Eisenhower. The U.S. has quietly allowed Syria to mastermind a settlement in Lebanon, and at the same time has thrown its support behind Iraq. Except for South Yemen, the U.S. has working relations with every

Arab country (and there is little U.S. propaganda about the "Communist threat" from there).

Iran has been politically isolated. Maybe now after the visit of the West German foreign minister, that may be changing.

The Israelis were the Middle East's leading practitioners of war as an instrument of national policy. Even they are beginning to see the dangers of never being able to win a decisive victory. If the Tehran regime now learns the same lesson, then the peoples of the Middle East can start moving again towards their own destinies.

## Gas raids make it more difficult in Israeli cells

By David Blundy

A CONVICTED Palestinian, Naama El Hila, claimed last week that she and 34 other Arab women, after being locked in their cells for protesting inside a women's prison in the Israeli city of Ramla, were attacked by Israeli soldiers who pumped gas through the cell door and windows.

Naama, who shared cell number 42 in the Neve Tirza prison with three others, said the gas caused fainting, vomiting, severe pains to the eyes and chest, muscle convulsions and acute burning on the skin. One woman's hair came out in clumps. Despite the prisoners' cries for help, they were subjected to three attacks at 20-minute intervals, she says.

"Last week," a spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior with responsibility for prisons, Shimon Malka, said that CS teargas was used against the prisoners last October 31 because "they hit the prison guards and there was no other choice than to use gas". Malka strongly denied that gas was used when the women were locked in. "This is science-fiction. This is absolutely not true. If the women were locked in their cells then there would have been no need to use gas," he also denied that gas was used more than once. "What is the point of using it twice?" he said.

However, an official report by an Israeli parliamentary committee directly contradicts part of Malka's statement. Eli Kouglas, the chairman of the committee, which visited the prison, said: "The women were in three cells when the gas was used. They locked themselves in the cells and the guards put the gas in from the outside through the cell windows. The women were shouting and making a loud noise. It was like a volcano had been raised." But he added: "The authorities used only a little bit of gas and our committee

found they acted quite properly." Another committee member, Tawfiq Toubi, a Communist, said last week: "The smell of the gas was so strong even two weeks later that our eyes were running and the skin on our faces was red. Many of the prisoners had after-effects, red marks on their heads, and they complained they could not breathe freely. The use of this gas is inhuman."

An Israeli lawyer, Felicia Langer, visited the goal one week after the attack. She described the gassing as "arbitrary and barbarous. I was disgusted, this is how you treat vermin. We are desperate that this should receive publicity but there seems to be little concern in Israel."

The case at Neve Tirza is not an isolated one. The use of gas as punishment against both Arab and Jewish prisoners in Israeli jails is causing a growing controversy in Israel, although most of the criticism comes from the far left. The (left-wing) secretary of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, Yosef Al Gazi, told The Sunday Times the use of gas was "massive" and widespread, especially in jails in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

The league has compiled a dossier of evidence of gas attacks on Jewish prisoners. Michael Kadosh, who spent three years in Beer Sheva prison, told the league of one attack on him: "One day a jailer came with a large gas canister and sprayed the gas into the cell. He directed the gas at my face and body until the canister was empty. I couldn't breathe. My skin peeled. For several days I could hardly move and I suffered pain all over my body."

Israel Shahak, professor of organic chemistry at the Hebrew university in Jerusalem, who has investigated gassing incidents, told The Sunday Times last week: "The use of this gas is very wrong."



Naama El Hila: 'We were vomiting and screaming'

It must be banned." Under pressure from Al Gazi's organisation and the Israeli Civil Rights Association, the prison commissioner, Mordechai Wertheimer, has set up a three-member internal commission of inquiry. But two members of the Knesset (the Israeli parliament), Toubi and Edna Solodar from the Labour party, and a former high court judge, Chaim Cohen, are demanding an independent inquiry.

Many of the reports given to the human-rights league have been anonymous. "The prisoners are afraid of reprisals against themselves and their families," said Al Gazi. "The prison authorities threaten to bring us to court on a libel charge."

Naama El Hila's account, perhaps the most detailed, fits closely with the official version by the Knesset committee of inquiry.

Naama is 32, a Palestinian who lives in the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza, a thin strip of land south of Tel Aviv occupied by Israel in 1967. She was a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a radical group in the

Palestine Liberation Organisation, and was jailed first in 1972 for a grenade attack against Israeli troops just outside her home. She says that during the attack a grenade exploded in her hand and blew off her right hand and forearm. She now has an artificial limb and was released after five years because of ill health. She was jailed again in May 1981 for organising PLO groups in Gaza.

Naama shared cell 42 — about 12 feet square with a small toilet — with three other prisoners jailed for political offences. On Oct. 31 last year, she says, the 35 Arab prisoners were continuing their protest against working in the kitchens and cooking food for wardens.

She says Israeli soldiers were called into the cell block and the Arab women were set apart from the Jewish prisoners and locked in their cells. There they continued their protest, banging on the doors and walls and singing "patriotic Palestinian songs".

At about 8 p.m. a soldier, wearing a gasmask, opened the small grille in the door of cell 42 and pumped in a colourless liquid from what Naama describes as "a large fly-spray". She says the women's eyes watered and they began coughing. They shouted: "No to Zionism. No to imperialism."

About 20 minutes later the soldiers came again. But this time they wore gasmasks and had cylinders on their backs, and a nozzle about half a metre long. They pushed the nozzles through the grille in the door and, at the same time, through one of the five four-inch-square windows in the cell wall.

They squirted a yellowish liquid, Naama says. "We were choking on the fumes and the liquid was falling directly on our bodies. I fainted and fell on the floor and the liquid was burning the skin on

my legs and back. We were vomiting and screaming. The three girls tried to cram into the tiny toilet and I tried to push myself into the cupboard in the cell so half my head and half my body was inside. But the cell was so small you couldn't get away from the gas." She says she fainted and two of the other women lifted her up to a window to get some air. But, she says, "the gas kept spraying in".

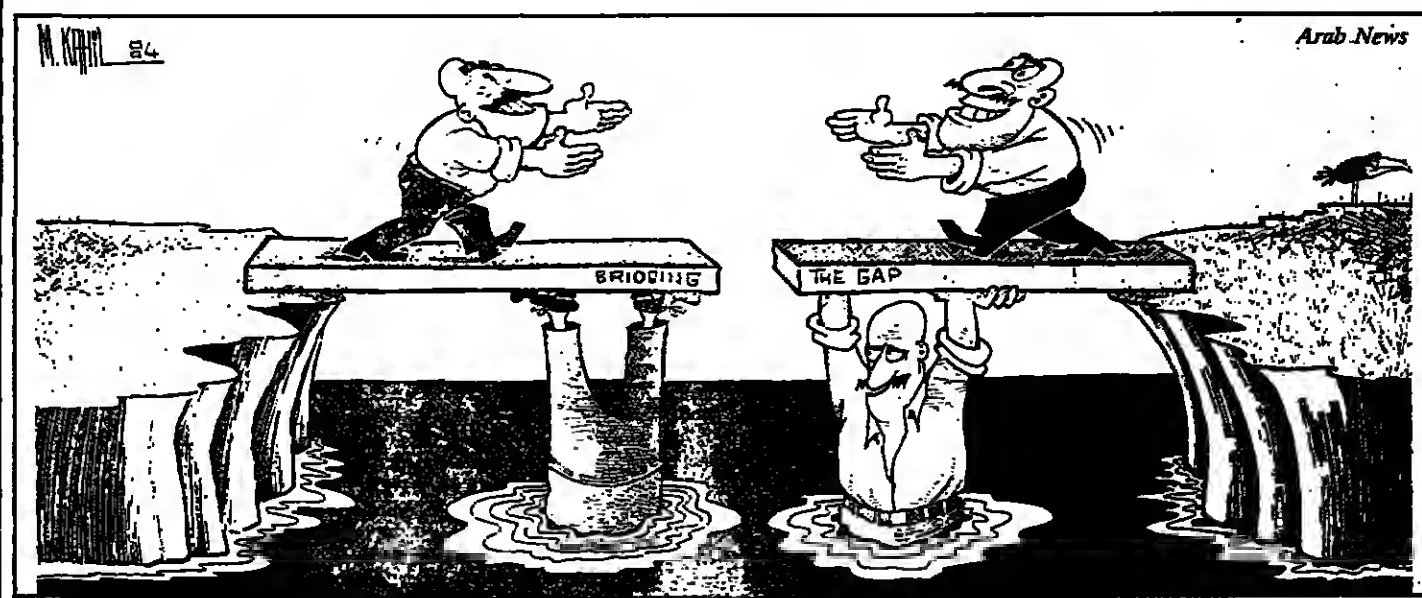
About 15 minutes later, she says, there was another attack with the same yellow gas. She says the women had convulsions, extreme chest pain and difficulty in breathing. She passed out.

The next morning a nurse, Hanna Shmueli, came to the cells to ask if any of them were sick. They were taken for a medical examination. Naama says her symptoms lasted a long time: "I had a hoarse voice, pain in the throat and the eyes, pains in the joints and a feeling of exhaustion."

In a reply in the Knesset to a written question, the minister of interior, Joseph Burg, gave the name of the gas used as orthochloro benzalmalononitrile. Burg said that the use of gas is permitted "in cases of disturbances in prison or an attempt to attack jailers when no other way can be used."

Burg also said that gas could be used in closed cells. "It is well known that prisoners are locked in closed cells and the gas is used when need arises there. We are talking about teargas that is used all over the world for law-enforcement against violent criminals."

Israel Shahak, the professor of organic chemistry, said: "The gas named by Burg should never be used in enclosed spaces like cells, rooms or corridors. It cannot be washed off with water and the effects remain for a very long time. Its use in the prison was simply monstrous."



## Nimeiri blames outsiders for his troubles

By Michael Sheridan  
 Reuters

OMDURMAN, Sudan — The dust has settled in Omdurman and the traveller would never guess that bombs from an intruding plane had jolted its sleepy, settled existence on the banks of the Nile. But repercussions of the March raid, which Sudan said was carried out by a Libyan aircraft, are still being felt. In April, President Jaafar Nimeiri proclaimed a state of emergency, blaming foreign subversion for a sea of domestic troubles.

The government boosted its efforts to enforce strict Islamic "Sharia" Law. Foreign diplomats say resentment against Khartoum is growing fast in the mainly Christian and animist South.

Southern guerrillas have intensified their fight against Mr. Nimeiri's rule, paralyzing oil exploration in central Sudan. And some diplomats believe the

secessionists are involved in secret talks with northern opponents of Mr. Nimeiri, who seized power in a 1969 coup.

The president, pointing to the air-raid, accuses Libya and Ethiopia of subversion in Sudan. Both deny this. The state security organisation recently rounded up a group said to be "Libyan-trained terrorists" planning to assassinate Mr. Nimeiri and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Omar Tayeb, and to blow up the American Embassy.

The alleged plot fitted neatly into Mr. Nimeiri's view of his country — the largest in Africa — as a bastion against Communism deserving full and preferably uncritical U.S. support.

After the Omdurman aid raid, which both Washington and Khartoum blamed on Col. Gaddafi, the United States sent AWACS surveillance aircraft to prowling Sudan's borders for intruders. Mr. Nimeiri's government also

gets some \$45 million a year in American military assistance. But congressional disquiet about amputations of limbs and executions under the new Islamic code of law may constrain future U.S. commitment.

Despite his portrayal of Sudan's internal troubles as the fruits of foreign intrigue, some diplomats and southern Sudanese feel Mr. Nimeiri has himself to blame for the new upsurge in violence.

A 17-year civil war between North and South ended in 1972 with the Addis Ababa agreement giving the South autonomy within a united Sudan.

Mr. Nimeiri's acceptance of the deal was widely hailed as an act of enlightened statesmanship.

But last year he effectively tore up the agreement, diplomats say, when he repatriated the South into three areas, ordering southern troops to move North and vice versa. Mutiny swiftly followed.

Many soldiers melted into the bush to take up arms with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the so-called "Anyas-Ya II" movement, both of which want an independent "Nile Republic".

The jungles of Equatoria, Sudan's southernmost province, have remained quiet and its capital, Juba, is reported calm.

But the guerrillas roam with apparent ease in the south-central region of the country and their activities have forced two vital economic projects to a halt.

The U.S. Chevron oil company halted its operations in the main oil-prospecting areas around the site of Bentiu following a spate of attacks.

Although Sudanese official media say the company has restarted its work, Chevron officials confirm that only one site at Muglad, far away from the affected area, is actually in operation.

## U.S. ethnic fest permits Palestinian flag finally

Since the spring of 1983 Nabeel Salama of Louisville, Ky. has been trying to persuade the organisers of a local ethnic festival that their decision to forbid the display of the Palestinian flag was a mistake. His efforts finally bore fruit this spring when permission was granted to fly the flag.

For Salama, who is very active in the Louisville Arab-American community, the victory was sweet. But it came only after he had written numerous letters to the Heritage Corporation of Louisville, the festival organiser and part of the city's chamber of commerce. Mr. Salama also sought the support of the ADC national office and the Kentucky chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

When Mr. Salama reported to ADC that the Palestinian flag was banned from the festival because it was considered "political," ADC sent a letter to the Heritage Corporation pointing out that the flags of other countries could also be considered "political" and that

the Palestinian flag should not be excluded on this basis.

In response, the Heritage Corporation switched its reason for banning the Palestinian flag and stated that its policy was "that only flags or recognised nations should be displayed." However, Mr. Salama pointed out to the organisers that although the Ukrainian is not a "recognised nation" the Ukrainian flag was not banned.

Finally, after a year of trying to have the policy changed, the Heritage Corporation informed Nader Shunnarah, a representative of the festival's Arab committee, that the Palestinian flag will be permitted to fly. Last year's Heritage Weekender, as the festival is known, played host to approximately 100,000 visitors from the Louisville area. This year's event was held July 28-29 and featured German, Indian, Ukrainian and Arab cultural displays, foods, crafts ... and flags — ADC report.

## ADC turns to Reagan election campaigning

As a result of Arab-American visibility in the Jackson campaign, the Reagan campaign office has informed American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) that it is interested in forming a committee of "Arab-Americans for Reagan-Bush."

ADC is polling its national leadership on this matter and is looking for Arab-Americans who are interested in participating.

While a door is opening in the Republican Party, it seems to be closing in the Democratic camp. As a culmination of Walter Mondale's lack of concern for Arab-

American political positions, it has been learned that Mr. Mondale returned \$5,000 in contributions to his campaign from Arab-Americans.

A Mondale aide claimed that it was against their policy to accept campaign contributions from Arab-Americans.

ADC is challenging this attempt by the Mondale campaign to exclude Arab-American support from his bid for the presidency. We are affirming the right of Arab-Americans to participate in the American political process — ADC report.

مناصرة الفلسطينيين



# Cocaine takes West by stealth

Western governments appear powerless to halt the spreading use of the narcotic stimulant, cocaine, while its production and distribution props up the economies of several Latin American countries. Andrew Gowers reports.

LONDON — It used to be called the champagne of drugs, the casual pleasure of a Hollywood elite. Now soaring production and consequent price collapses have brought cocaine within the reach of a huge and growing new clientele.

Physically-addictive heroin gets most of the headlines, but cocaine hydrochloride, the powerful stimulant derived from the coca leaf, is taking the Western world by stealth. It has fuelled an extremely profitable boom in organised crime, led to enormous new financial flows within the Americas, and transformed the economies of several Latin American countries.

With the drug is easily available in the U.S. and no sign of a drop in supplies, the traffickers are aggressively seeking new markets, particularly in Western Europe. "In many ways it's just like the Prohibition era," says an American congressional aide.

In 1982, up to 65 tonnes of cocaine, with a retail value of some \$10 billion, entered the U.S. Estimates for last year are not yet available, but there is every indication that the trade could be growing.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse estimates that at least 20 million Americans have tried cocaine at least once, while about four million could be considered more or less regular users.

Figures are even sketchier in Western Europe, but there, too, the trend is sharply upward. According to the United Nations, 953 kilograms of cocaine were confiscated by the authorities last year, a 140 per cent increase over 1982.

Cocaine was "discovered" in the West in the second half of the 19th century, when it became the subject of lively interest, particularly in medical circles.

Interest in the drug waned soon after the turn of the century, when several governments led by the U.S. outlawed it, among other narcotics.

The reawakening came in the early 1970s as the prosperous but bored baby boom generation moved on from marijuana to more mind-bending drugs.

The exact health risks of cocaine are still uncertain. There is no doubt that it can produce heavy psychological dependence and, according to psychologists, the intense burst of elation cocaine brings has been known to cause regular users to stop eating and forgo all other pleasures. But the trough which comes after the "high" can bring depression, and even despair and paranoia.

In the U.S., 6,200 hospital admissions and 238 deaths were reported to be directly linked with cocaine in 1982.

The explosion in Western cocaine use has meant a sudden and

undreamed-of bonanza for the producers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

Until about 15 years ago in these countries coca bushes were grown mainly to satisfy the needs of their Indian population. For centuries the Indians have chewed the mildly narcotic leaves to help them cope with the cold and the thin air of high Andean altitudes.

Washington now estimates that more than 100,000 hectares are sown with coca bushes in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, giving a total available for illicit use from the year's three or four harvests of up to 93,000 tonnes.

Roughly, that could be turned into more than 200 tonnes of cocaine hydrochloride, enough to feed the U.S. market more than three times over. A West German parliamentary delegation which recently toured the producer countries, estimates that up to 40 per cent of that output could be destined for Western Europe. Coca production is believed to have begun exceeding worldwide demand in 1982.

Colombians still dominate the cocaine trade, particularly in the U.S., where they are believed to process, refine and ship about 75 per cent of imports of the drug. Washington believes that much of the trade is controlled by between 10 and 12 large Colombian gangs, complete with integrated distribution networks staffed largely by Hispanics.

Cocaine and marijuana are almost certainly Colombia's big

gest foreign exchange-earners, although a good deal of the proceeds probably stays outside the country in secret bank accounts or, once laundered, in "legitimate" investments in the U.S.

President Reagan declared in March 1981 that drug abuse was "one of the gravest problems facing us internally in the U.S." Since then, numerous task forces have been set up around the country to investigate and prosecute traffickers and intercept shipments.

Despite the recent involvement of the armed forces and the Central Intelligence Agency in this work, little impact has been made.

The authorities probably only intercept 10 per cent of shipments. Officials admit that their efforts have brought at best a little temporary inconvenience to the cocaine trade.

For this reason, the authorities have preferred to focus the fight on the producer countries.

But the governments of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia — as well as the numerous transit or money-lending countries in Central America and the Caribbean — have in the past been either unwilling or unable to enforce international law on their territory, although they are all signatories to international treaties seeking to limit production of narcotics to legitimate needs.

Reluctance has stemmed either from direct government links with the cocaine trade, as was the case in Bolivia under the military government of General Luis Garcia Meza, or simply from a belief that

narcotics were a U.S. problem to be solved by effective action against consumption in the U.S. and no concern of Latin America.

Washington officials believe this attitude may be changing gradually in the source countries, where abuse of coca by their urban populations is growing.

Most importantly, coca growing is the livelihood of at least 50,000 families in Peru and Bolivia and an increasing number in Colombia.

U.S. officials have seized on a number of recent developments as evidence that the tide is turning: notably, a series of coca eradication agreements signed by the Bolivian government last August, and the beginning of a Colombian crackdown since the assassination by suspected traffickers in April of Mr. Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the country's crusading justice minister.

Yet the key to eradication is spraying the crop with herbicide from the air, and none of the governments has yet decided to do so in a big way.

In Congress there are calls for stronger U.S. pressure on the coca producer, but the State Department believes a harder line on drugs — what officials describe haughtily as single-issue diplomacy — would be fiercely resisted in Latin America.

What this means is that drugs, despite the alarm they raise at home, are not a foreign policy priority for the U.S. This is even truer of Western Europe where there is little sign of concerted action — Financial Times news feature.

## Lebanon invasion paved the way for narcotic cooperation

By Ethan Bronner  
Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel's two-year-old occupation of South Lebanon, which has cost millions of dollars and nearly 600 Israeli lives, has also produced a growing drug problem.

In a rare example of "Arab-Jewish co-operation," Lebanese drug smugglers, the Israeli underworld and some Sinai Bedouins have set up a network to move Lebanese hashish through Israel into Egypt and the rest of the world, according to police and other experts.

Arrests for drug trafficking doubled in northern Israel last year while those for drug use rose by 30 per cent throughout the country, a national police spokesman said.

A military source said Israelis were often first introduced to hashish while serving in Lebanon. Despite border checks, they brought the drug into Israel packed into the hollow handles of their M-16 rifles or stuffed into the spare tyres of their jeeps.

Labour parliamentarian Michael Bar-Zohar said recently that the mixed gangs were smuggling hundreds of kilograms of hashish

into Israel every month. He said Lebanese toss bags of hashish across the border fence at predetermined sites.

Early Israeli hopes of a peace treaty and full commercial ties with its northern neighbour led the authorities to allow in Lebanese businessmen who spoke of plans for tourist hotels on this side of the border.

One frequent Lebanese visitor was discovered a few months ago to be transporting huge amounts of hashish. He is now in an Israeli prison.

Police cannot provide an accurate figure for how much hashish is smuggled into and through Israel. But recent raids have often yielded up to a tonne each. There have been dozens of arrests.

Yitzhak Teiler, head of the Haifa police drug squad, told the Jerusalem Post that before the Lebanon war 90 per cent of the drugs in Israel came from Europe, whereas today nearly all of it came from Lebanon.

He said hashish was giving way to harder drugs, like heroin.

After the recent bust of a 22-member ring, Teiler said the suspects, both Jews and Arabs, had brought nearly all of their heroine

and cocaine in from Lebanon, selling it mostly to young Israelis.

While Israel's drug abuse problem is small compared with many industrialised countries, it has grown substantially.

Jordan Scher, head of a Jerusalem drug rehabilitation clinic, told Reuters that drug abuse had increased 30 to 50 times in the past 20 years.

He said 5,000 to 10,000 cases were reported each year now and, that the number had risen disproportionately in the past five years.

After suspected teenaged drug dealers from two of Israel's most prestigious high schools were arrested last spring, the parliament held a full-scale debate.

One member, Likud's Benny Shalit, suggested that hashish be legalised to break the back of organised crime. Few agreed with his proposal.

Actors from the National Theatre put together a play depicting the gradual destruction of a young basketball player from drug abuse. Menachem Savidor, then parliament speaker, said the play should be one weapon to "immunise Israeli youth against this plague."

## Demolition raids fail to oust black S. African squatters

By Ruth Pitchford  
Reuters

NYANGA, South Africa — Every morning for the past month, 500 black squatters have woken before dawn to dismantle their makeshift camp near Cape Town before South African officials come to do it for them.

First light finds women, children and a few unemployed men huddled in blankets on their beds in the open air at the KTC site, while half a dozen squatters keep a lookout on surrounding sand dunes for the official demolition squads of the Western Cape Development Board.

The squatters came from their tribal homelands in the Eastern Cape to seek work among the white and coloured (mixed race) population of Cape Town. Many are here illegally under South African's apartheid system of separate racial development.

Even those here legally find the search for employment difficult as coloureds are given preference for work by law.

In January the KTC squatters broke away from the nearby camp at Crossroads because of faction fighting. Since then, they say, they have come under increasing pressure from the Development Board to move back.

The government says a total of 8,600 shacks were officially demolished in the cape peninsula in the first half of 1984.

KTC, named after a grocery in this area where few settlements have an official existence, is probably the poorest of the shanty towns which have spread across wasteland around 15 kilometres from Cape Town.

An estimated 55,000 people live in or near the main Crossroads site, and periodic demolition raids on camps on the fringes of the area attempt to control the influx of squatters.

But the squatters stay on at

KTC, demolishing and rebuilding their polythene shelters. They say they fear violence if they return to Crossroads and destitution if they return to their impoverished homelands of Transkei and Ciskei.

Agnes Mbewane lives at KTC with her husband and five children. "The whole day we are suffering without shelter because we've got no chance to make the primus stove (burner) because the wind is blowing it out," she told Reuters. "We've got no chance to make hot food and we are catching cold."

But going back to Crossroads would be worse: "They've already killed people there. My husband was injured while he was sleeping. It was months before he was working again."

The half-acre site is scrubland, given some shelter by the dunes. Shacks are built on every patch of level ground between potholes, or on terraces dug into the dunes.

Branches cut in the surrounding bushland are bent to form frames and draped with polythene, buried daily so it cannot be confiscated. The shacks are reassembled at four p.m. when the board's offices close and further raids are unlikely.

During the day the stands are left open, revealing makeshift furniture stacked with neatly folded clothes and blankets, washed regularly in cold water carried over the dunes from a neighbouring men's hostel. Sanitation is nonexistent.

The home of Oliver Memani, who led the KTC squatters away from Crossroads, is distinguished by its size, its zinc walls and its wooden floorboards. Mr. Memani ran a shop at Crossroads before the faction fighting.

He blames the board for the split among the squatters there: "Crossroads was a very quiet place, a very united place. The split is since the board has been getting involved."

To Timo Bezuidenhout, top official for the Western Cape at the Department of Cooperation and Development (black affairs), Mr. Memani's refusal to leave KTC is "a very good example of public disobedience."

He said the site was needed for another development, and that Mr. Memani had rejected several offers of alternative sites where water and other facilities could be laid on.

KTC and Crossroads squatters may yet find themselves on the same site. Government policy for blacks in the Western Cape is to remove both squatters and established communities 45 kilometres from Cape to a massive new township called Khayelitsha, intended eventually to house a quarter of a million people.

Black workers will face costly journeys into Cape Town from Khayelitsha, and the scheme has met widespread resistance.

Mr. Bezuidenhout said the first homes at Khayelitsha should be ready in mid-September, and he hoped to move everyone from Crossroads there by the end of next March.

"Of course, I'm only talking about legal," he added, estimating that there are 20,000 blacks living legally and 35,000 illegally in the Crossroads area.

As for the "illegals" Mr. Bezuidenhout said he hoped to offer them all jobs in their homelands. "Job opportunities are being created there at this moment," he added.

Mr. Memani said the board's latest offer to the KTC squatters was that they could all be legalised if they would move to Khayelitsha. Mr. Memani took this offer to his committee.

"The committee said yes, that proposal's very good, but it's like the egg — very delicate," he said. "It looks nice on the outside but you don't know what it's like inside."

## Brazil: Drought eases, poverty increases

Rains have eased northeast Brazil's five-year drought. But government policies ensure that poverty continues as usual. The poor farmers are caught between big landowners and Brazil's attempts to repay its massive debts.

By John Tanner

LONDON — The five-year drought in northeast Brazil broke this year, but there is likely to be little let up in the grinding poverty and malnutrition which afflict the region, relief agencies warn.

This year the rains which spread from Brazil's interior did not peter out before reaching the Northeast, an area of Brazil as large as Western Europe. Relief workers say there has been enough rain to enable peasants and sharecroppers to plant their beans and maize and produce a crop.

Drought is hardly a stranger to the Northeast. There have been 70 since the first was recorded in 1587. There will be more droughts and more deaths. In the view of relief agencies, despite the severity of the recent dry spell, the government has shown no desire to change policies which allow droughts to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The government estimates that some 70 per cent of the 35 million people who live in the Northeast were affected by the lack of rain. At least 15 million went hungry and thirsty. Fortaleza, the capital of Ceara state, received an influx of 750,000 refugees from the countryside. In Pernambuco State alone, 45,000 people died as a direct result of the drought, says the Rural Workers Federation.

Drought or no drought, "poverty and malnutrition are endemic here," one relief worker in the area emphasised. The hunger is the result of "a man-made drought," according to Christian Aid Magazine, published in London.

"Years of government mismanagement have seen large funds which should have gone to provide work and social reform for the poor allocated instead into bolstering the fortunes of large landowners and private industry."

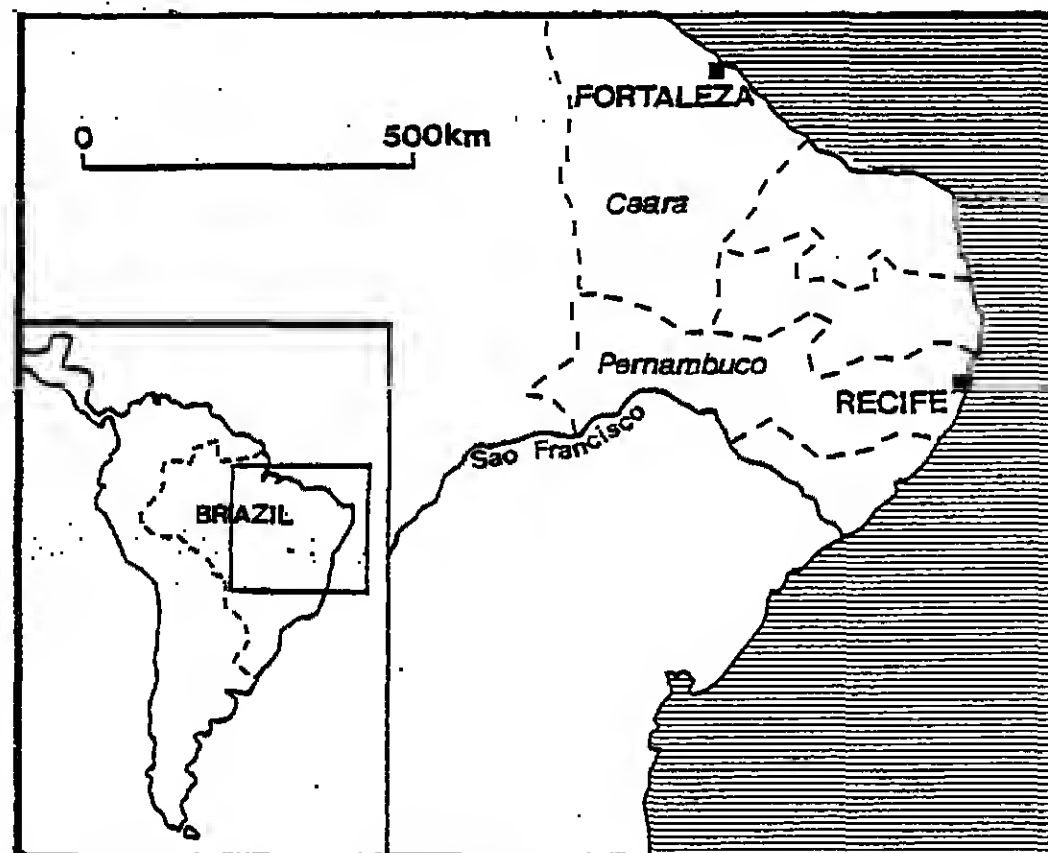
Just nine per cent of the farmers own almost 82 per cent of the agricultural land, producing soya and cotton for export and sugar to turn into the petrol substitute "gasohol". These estates use modern machinery, not labour, so unemployment is widespread.

Even before the drought, 69 per cent of families earned less than the official minimum wage. During the drought, 2.5 million people worked on government sponsored Emergency Work Fronts, for which they were paid a third of the minimum wage level, about \$11 a month.

Not surprisingly, the estate owners are in a much better position to take advantage of the rains than the small farmers, landless labourers and shanty dwellers. In the dry spell many small farmers ate their seeds, sold their draught animals and took out loans from the local landlords to tide them over.

Many of those who worked on the Emergency Work Fronts found themselves digging irrigation channels and clearing land on the estates rather than preparing their own land for the rains.

"The government is the father of good things and benefits everyone," declared one wealthy cattle rancher in Ceara. "I've never seen so much help." The dam on her land was built with Emergency Work Front labour at no cost to



her. Brazil is not a poor country. Valfrido Salmito, co-ordinator of the nation's relief effort, told the 'New York Times' why Brazil accepted little outside aid for the Northeast: "It is humiliating to ask for food. It's an embarrassing situation because Brazil is the fourth largest producer of grains in the world."

Yet in the city of Fortaleza, one child in 10 dies before reaching the age of one. This compares with a national average of one in every 14 live births.

The people of the Northeast also suffer from the government drive to increase crops for export, to pay off debts of over \$100 billion. Interest payments alone run at over \$9 billion annually.

But as exports of soya, oranges and chickens flourish alongside coffee and cocoa, Brazil is becoming less able to feed itself. The population of 128 million could well double in 30 years, yet the per capita production of rice, black beans and maize is falling.

During 1983, the price of beans increased over six-fold and the

price of rice almost doubled. These are the foods of the poor. Soya is the main source of cooking oil in Brazil, and its price has doubled in the last 12 months. In the Northeast, it can be bought by the tablespoon.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) emphasises cash crops and insists on wage curbs and restrictions on food imports. Much of the World Bank's recent loan of almost \$300 million will go to cash crop farmers. — Earths can feature.

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## 'Friendship-84' begins in Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet answer to the 1984 Olympics, the Friendship Games, opened in Moscow Friday with athletes from the East bloc aiming to show what the world missed at Los Angeles.

The competitions, staged with near Olympic fanfare, were devised by Soviet and East European sports chiefs as a showcase for their athletes after Moscow and its allies withdrew from Los Angeles in May.

Crack East German and Soviet squads are expected to dominate eight Olympic disciplines being contested in Moscow and the Bal-

tic yachting port of Tallinn. Other "Friendship" events are being held in East European capitals.

As men's athletics events got under way at Moscow's Lenin Stadium, venue of the 1980 Olympics, the official media kept up a campaign denigrating the results of the Los Angeles Games and contrasting them with what is expected from Friendship-84.

Moscow says the Olympics were an evil festival of American chauvinism similar to Nazi Germany's 1936 games. Soviet commentators have said the Americans engineered the communist boycott to leave the field clear for their athletes.

The Moscow competitions, celebrated on postage stamps and by festive decorations in the capital, have been officially dedicated to the theme of "friendship and peace."

This will dominate an elaborate 90-minute ceremony at the Lenin Stadium Saturday that will involve 8,000 performers and be capped with the release of 2,000 doves, and a mass choir singing an anti-nuclear song.

Sergei Protishchikov of the Soviet Union won the 20-kilometre walk ahead of three other Soviet

competitors to win the first Friendship-84 event.

Protishchikov won in one hour 21.57 minutes, a time that would have easily given him a gold medal at Los Angeles, where the winner was Ernesto Canto of Mexico in 1:29.13 hours, an Olympic record.

Anatoly Solomin was second in 1:22.21. The first four finishers would have beaten Canto.

Equestrian riding competition began Friday in the southwestern Polish town of Ksiaz as part of the Friendship-84 games. Meanwhile, the official government newspaper Rzeczpospolita praised the appearance of Olympic 100-metre silver medalist Alice Brown of the United States at the first day of the women's track and field competition in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

## Ramtha, Kuwait Club draw

IRBID (J.T.) — The visiting Kuwaiti soccer team and the Ramtha Club Thursday drew 1-1, in a friendly match which was held at Irbid stadium.

Ramtha player Khalid Al Sharqawi scored the match's first goal in the 71st minute, while Walid Al Jassim of the Kuwait Club scored the equaliser in the 89th minute.

### Wihdat beats Iraqis

In Amman the Wihdat Club beat the visiting Iraqi soccer team of Arbil 2-0 in a match played at the Amman Sports City stadium.

Wihdat players Ghassan Juma'a and Afif Masa'ad scored the only two goals of the match.

## Jordan Open Tennis Tournament begins with 17 Arab teams

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat deputised for His Majesty King Hussein Friday to inaugurate the Jordan Open Tennis Tournament organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF).

JTF President Awad Haddad delivered a speech in which he thanked King Hussein for patronising the tournament, and welcomed the Arab delegations participating in the event wishing them success and happy stay in Jordan.

Speaking at the opening ceremony was also the rep-

resentative of the Arab Tennis Federation, Rabi'e Al Turk, who thanked Jordan for hosting the tournament and wished the tournament every success.

Taking part in the championship are tennis teams from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Palestine, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, North and South Yemens, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Libya.

The games start Saturday and continue until Aug. 23, with 134 tennis players participating in it.

## Top seeds advance in Toronto Grand Prix

TORONTO (Agencies) — John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Jimmy Arias and Vitas Gerulaitis all advanced with varying degrees of difficulty Thursday to the quarter-finals of the \$300,000 Player's International Tennis Tournament.

Gerulaitis, the number eight seed who scraped past Tim Wilkison in the second round, edged fellow American Steve Meister 3-6, 7-6, (7-5) and 7-5 in third-round action.

McEnroe, the second seed here despite being ranked number one on the Association of Tennis Professionals' computer, beat No. 14 seed Henri Leconte of France 7-6, (7-2), 7-6 and (7-3). The third-seeded Connors stopped No. 9 Pat Cash of Australia, and Arias, the fourth seed, was extended 7-6, (7-3), 4-6, 7-6 and (7-4) by No. 12 Bill Scanlon of the U.S.

In the quarter-finals, McEnroe faces doubles partner Peter Fleming, the No. 16 seed, who staged a mild upset Wednesday, beating No. 6 seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden 6-6, 6-2 and 6-4.

Other matchups will have Arias against Gerulaitis, Connors versus No. 8 seed Eliot Teltscher and No. 13 Kevin Curren of South Africa meeting unseeded American Scott McCall.

McEnroe needed two hours to fight off the attack of Leconte and said of the Frenchman: "He's pretty unpredictable. The way he was today it was hard to get a rhythm against him."

In the 10th game McEnroe requested that the service linesman should make his calls without the aid of an "electronic eye" device. However, Grand Prix supervisor Kurt Nielsen and tournament referee Len Allard denied his request.

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## TENDERS (17, 56, 57, 58, 59/84)

### Government Tendering Directorate Announcement of School Building Projects Fifth Education Project.

Prequalified local and international contractors for the Fifth Educational Project are invited to purchase tender documents from Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education starting Aug. 18, 1984 with the following conditions:-

1. The fifth Education Project is partially financed by the World Bank for Development and Reconstruction and the Saudi Fund for Development.
2. The fifth Education Project consists of (18) schools and is divided into five groups. This announcement is for the second group.
3. Last date for purchase of contract documents is Sept. 20, 1984.
4. Last date for submitting tenders is 11 a.m. Sept. 30, 1984, at the Government Tenders Directorate.
5. Contractors may submit proposals for one school project or more, on condition that each proposal be submitted in a separate envelop.
6. Contractors should submit the following in their proposals:
  - a. Technical Proposal in a separate envelop containing work programme and present work load stating commitment and percentage of completion in each project.
  - b. Priced Bill of Quantities which shall be filled in words as well as in figures for the Unit Prices column and must also submit a break down of these prices of major items.

7. Tenders announced:-
 

No. 17/84 Jerash Vocational School/boys	: 9000 m <sup>2</sup>
No. 56/84 Beqa'a Vocational School/girls	: 4450 m <sup>2</sup>
No. 57/84 Zarqa Vocational School/girls	: 4700 m <sup>2</sup>
No. 58/84 Abu Alanda and Quasmeih/girls	: 5490 m <sup>2</sup>
No. 59/84 Salt Vocational School/girls	: 4450 m <sup>2</sup>

8. Prices of tender documents and bid bonds are as follows:-

	Price of Documents (JD)	Bid Bond (JD)
No. 17/84	150	25,000
No. 56/84	125	17,000
No. 57/84	125	17,000
No. 58/84	125	20,000
No. 59/84	125	17,000

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**By Samir Sh. Ghawi**

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A steadier performance by steel buyers which are likely to remain in force for at least several months, economists said.

the light of prevailing circumstances.

**PARIS, (R)** — France has signed an agreement extending Tunisia one billion francs (\$144.2 million) in treasury loans on very preferential terms and government-guaranteed bank credits, the finance ministry said. It said in a statement that the loans were to finance major telecommunications, chemicals and building projects. France would also give another 50 million francs (\$5.7 million) in mixed credits to finance small and medium-sized businesses.

**QUITO (R)**—Ecuador has begun fresh talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on its \$6.68 billion of foreign debt. Finance Minister Francisco Sweiit said Thursday. "Ecuador has no possibility left but to start negotiating a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund, for which negotiations have already started," he told a press conference. He said a new agreement with the fund was a condition for creditor banks to refinance about \$273 million in loans maturing in December and to make fresh loans of \$350 million.

trickers which dried up the supply of coca-dollars could have caused the sudden fall in the peso's value from 3,000 to the dollar a month ago.

**BUENOS AIRES (R)** — Argentina Wednesday repaid a \$125 million loan from creditor banks after the economy ministry failed to win a 45-day extension of the loan, economy ministry sources said. The sources said Argentina has "proceeded to pay the \$125 million because it had not yet completed an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on an economic austerity programme. Argentina has been able to use its reserves this time, but banking sources said that without fresh funding it will be unable to meet payments due next month. Some \$750 million of a \$1.1 billion loan falls due on Sept. 15 and \$900 million of interest must be paid by Sept. 30.

WASHINGTON — Mr. John Hughes said the United States intends to recover its share of funds from UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which have

According to news dispatches, there is a surplus of about \$80 million in the special account for exchange rate gains and losses. About

**BEIRUT (R)**—Lebanon's domestic public debt rose to 25.97 billion Lebanese pounds (\$4.18 billion) at end-june from 15.57 billion pounds (\$2.50 billion) at end-June 1983, official figures released Thursday showed.

The central bank figures showed that the public debt continued

But they appeared to be those held up in the pipeline for the last four months during a squeeze on letters of credit.

Other leading equities were a penny or two firmer and these included ICI, Hanson Trust, Thorn EMI and Guest Keen. BTR, however, was again a firm feature and rose 10p to 484p.

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

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## Five killed as Indians protest against sacking of state minister

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Police reportedly shot and killed at least five demonstrators Friday in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where a general strike was called by opposition groups to protest the dismissal of the state government.

The United News of India and the state-run All India Radio reported that police and paramilitary troops opened fire in three different locations as they faced rioting protesters. The authorities repeatedly used tear gas to scatter the strikers, the reports said.

In New Delhi, both houses of the National Parliament were adjourned several times following tumultuous protests by opposition legislators against the dismissal of

Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh. Ruling and opposition party members buried epithets and pushed each other in a virtual free-for-all in the Upper House.

Opposition deputies marched to the Presidential Palace and told President Zail Singh the dismissal was "unconstitutional" and signalled the "cold-blooded murder of Indian democracy." They later announced they would boycott

parliamentary proceedings for the rest of the day.

Two people were killed Thursday night when police fired on pro-Rao demonstrators who stoned the police station in the country town of Rayalseema, about 300 kilometres from the state capital, Hyderabad.

Police said they opened fire Friday morning after an unruly crowd entered a state-owned factory in the city to force workers to observe a strike called by Mr. Rao and political parties opposed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) group.

The city remained tense as 1,200 steel helmeted paramilitary troops paraded along streets almost deserted by the strike call.

Former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah, sacked last month in an identical political crisis, and other opposition leaders are expected to attend a public meeting later in the day to protest against Mr. Rao's ouster.

Mr. Rao claimed his dismissal was engineered by Mrs. Gandhi as part of her strategy to give Congress (I) a powerful base on which to fight national elections due in the next five months.

Mr. Rao, a fiery orator who wears a necklace and an earring, came to power in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh 18 months ago.

## 61 killed, 41 missing in Indian train crash

NEW DELHI (AP) — Sixty-one people were known dead and at least 41 unaccounted for after a train plunged into a flooding creek in central India on Thursday during heavy monsoon rains, railroad authorities reported Friday.

Another 104 people were injured, many seriously. Authorities said they did not know exactly how many were aboard the train, but believed that all of the missing were dead.

The crash occurred 850 kilometres south east of New Delhi following the collapse of the flood-battered bridge over the stream, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, describing the accident as "one of the worst railway tragedies in recent years," said 61 bodies had been pulled out of the creek by army and police rescuers. Many of the other bodies reportedly had been swept

downstream. Indian Railway Minister A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, visiting the scene of the crash, said most of the passengers who died were in the first four cars of the train.

Special trains rushed 104 injured to the nearest town with medical facilities, Jabalpur, about 600 kilometres north east of India's commercial capital Bombay and 120 kilometres from the scene of the accident.

The Press Trust of India quoted passengers on the train travelling between the towns of Tatanpur and Chargaon in central Madhya Pradesh state as saying they had no warning of the accident.

Dr. R.S. Choudhary said he felt a few jerks and then the train plunged into the river. "I managed to swim to safety and rescued 25 to 30 people," he said.

## U.S., Nicaragua end fourth round of talks

MEXICO CITY (R) — Nicaragua and the United States have ended two days of "substantive" talks aimed at reducing hostility between the two countries, the Mexican Foreign Ministry said Thursday night.

It said Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and President Reagan's special envoy to Central America Harry Shlaudeman held their fourth round of private meetings in the Pacific resort of Manzanillo, 830 kilometres west of Mexico City.

"In contrast to the three previous meetings whose fundamental purpose was to prepare the thematic framework and procedures of the dialogue, on this occasion substantive issues were dealt with," the ministry's communiqué said.

The Reagan administration accuses Nicaragua of exporting Marxist revolution to its Central American neighbours and has fin-

anced right-wing insurgents fighting to topple the Sandinist government.

The communiqué did not elaborate on the content of the discussions between the two diplomats, who avoided the press. U.S. and Nicaraguan spokesmen also declined to comment on the subject of the meeting.

The Mexican communiqué said Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valero told Mr. Tinoco and Mr. Shlaudeman after their talks that Mexico would continue its efforts to normalise relations between the two countries and foster détente in Central America.

Despite a bitter exchange of recriminations between Washington and Managua in public, diplomats viewed the continuation of the confidential talks as a positive sign.

But they also cautioned against premature optimism over an end to the conflict.

## Japanese police arrest gunmen, rescue judge

NAGASAKI (R) — Police arrested two right-wing gunmen and rescued a judge they had held for three and a half hours Friday, a police spokesman said.

He did not say why the judge had been seized, nor whether the gunmen had freed him voluntarily.

The Gunmen, Hikekazu Nakao, 30, and Yoichi Azuma, 36, seized Judge Yoshitomi Akenishi, 36, outside his courthouse in Omura, near here, Friday morning.

One of the attackers fired a pistol shot in the air as they drove off to the headquarters of their group, the Seikigun, police said. Some 200 police with steel helmets and riot shields surrounded the building.

The motive for the kidnapping was not clear, but Judge Akenishi had told the group last month to vacate the premises they were using as headquarters.

## Guerrillas launch attack on Sri Lankan bank

COLOMBO (R) — A bomb blast at a bank in the Sri Lankan town of Jaffna has shattered two days of calm in the Tamil-dominated north, officials sources said Friday.

They said Tamil separatists threw a bomb through a window of the National Savings Bank late Thursday night, destroying furniture and records.

They said there were no casualties, but did not know if the guerrillas, fighting for a separate state free from the Sinhalese majority, had stolen any money. They could not say whether the People's Bank next door was also attacked.

## Protestants attack police in Northern Ireland riots

BELFAST (R) — Gunmen fired on police patrols and youths attacked police with petrol bombs in Belfast in a second night of rioting in Protestant districts of the city.

The rioting began in the Shankill Road area when youths, reportedly to be angry at the use of informers to convict Protestant guerrillas, threw petrol bombs at police.

Some rioters built barricades and others rampaged through the district, setting fire to a car and a shop and attacking a British television crew.

Police, who used plastic bullets to restore order, said they came under machine-gun fire three times but none of their men was hit. They made at least 20 arrests.

It was the sixth successive night of violence in the British-ruled province and the second involving Protestants.

Earlier this week, Catholic youths supporting an end to British

rule in the province went on the rampage after a police plastic bullet killed a Catholic during a rally on Sunday.

The rally broke up in disarray when police tried to arrest an official from the U.S. Noraid Group who was in the province illegally. Noraid raises money for Irish Republican causes.

On Thursday the British government was under growing pressure to appoint a new minister for Northern Ireland.

The continuing violence in the British-ruled province has focused attention on who will take over when Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior steps down next month.

Labour Party Northern Ireland Spokesman Clive Soley called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to name a successor immediately and end what he called a power vacuum existing since Mr. Prior indicated several weeks ago he was resigning.

## U.S. experts to help put out Brazilian oil platform fire

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — U.S. experts have been called in to help put out a fire on an offshore oil rig where 36 people died Thursday, the state oil company Petrobras said.

Addressing a news conference Thursday night as the Enchova Rig continued burning 96 kilometres off the coast of Rio de Janeiro state, incoming Petrobras President Joel Renno said the fire itself had caused no injuries among the 220 rig workers.

Jorge Fernandes Pimentel, security chief on the platform, told reporters the 36 men had drowned when cables lowering their rescue boat away from the blaze snapped and threw them into the waters 18 metres below.

Mr. Renno said the blaze had caused \$25 million worth of damage. Another \$1.14 million would be lost daily in reduced production until the Enchova could resume its daily output of 40,000 barrels of oil, perhaps in seven to 10 days.

Brazil had sufficient stocks of oil and did not need imports to make up for the reduction in its overall daily output of half a million barrels, Mr. Renno said.

He said the rescue boat, designed to hold 51 people and tested repeatedly with loads twice as

heavy, was carrying 57 workers when the cables snapped.

A spokesman for the oil company Thursday said at least 16 others were injured, six seriously, in the fire on the platform.

He did not know how many people were aboard the rig when the fire started, nor how many had remained to fight the blaze. Up to 100 people could have been working on the platform, he said.

Several boats went to rescue oil workers from the stricken platform, he said, but so far as he knew only the 16 injured oilmen and those who drowned had been taken off.

He said six people were being flown to Rio de Janeiro with serious burns. It was not known whether any of the dead or injured were foreigners.

The spokesman said the fire started about 3.30 a.m. from a blow-out when gases released during drilling caught fire.

"There were two fires," he said. "The first fire was under control when an oil leak apparently caused the second blast."

The Enchova Platform was built in 1982 at a cost of \$80 million. Operating in the Campos Basin, it normally produces eight per cent of Brazil's total oil output.



Lawyer Howard Weitzman (right) looks pensive as John de Lorean and wife, Christina, emerge from the court after one of the trial sessions (File photo)

## De Lorean acquitted of drug charges

LOS ANGELES (R) — A tearful John de Lorean, who saw his dream of building a sports car empire crash in ruins, shouted "praise the lord" and hugged his sobbing wife when he was acquitted of cocaine charges Thursday.

Defence Lawyer Howard Weitzman, who had told the court that government undercover agents had tried unsuccessfully to trap Mr. De Lorean into a giant drug deal, launched a blistering attack on the prosecution.

"The government created, choreographed and set up John de Lorean. The government showed a shocking lack of judgement," he told reporters.

The government had accused Mr. De Lorean, 59, of conspiracy to possess and distribute 100 kilograms of cocaine worth \$24 million. If convicted, he could have been sentenced to 67 years in prison on eight counts.

A red-eyed De Lorean, a born-again Christian, said after regaining his composure: "As a Christian I hold no animosity. I hope and pray that the ordeal my

family went through won't be repeated. "I am glad it's all over and I can get back to my life," he added, hugging his distraught wife.

A jury of six men and six women took 29 hours spread over seven days to find the silver-haired De Lorean not guilty of the charges.

The prosecution had claimed Mr. De Lorean had sought a giant drug deal in an unsuccessful attempt to save his failing sports car factory in Belfast.

Britain, which had provided \$140 million for the project, closed the factory in October 1982 on the day Mr. De Lorean was arrested in Los Angeles.

"Maybe we can get the laws changed so this sort of prosecution won't happen again," Mr. De Lorean said. "If we can truly get this to happen, all will have been for a worthwhile purpose."

A juror, who refused to be identified, told reporters that there would have been a hung jury if the case had not been made that Mr. De Lorean was the victim of an unsuccessful trap.

"Entrapment was part of our

decision. Personally for me it was very important," another juror said.

Undercover agents, including one called Benedict Tisa who had posed as a crooked banker, told of a series of meetings, many secretly filmed, in which they had discussed a financial deal with Mr. De Lorean.

The defence maintained that Mr. De Lorean, who was introduced to the agents by a government informant and convicted drug smuggler, James Hoffman, wanted no part in any drug deal and was interested only in "financial arrangement."

A senior assistant U.S. Attorney (prosecutor), Robert Bonner, said: "The jury has spoken. We accept the verdict."

After hearing 18,000 pages of evidence from 17 witnesses, inspecting 200 exhibits and listening to six hours of video and audio tapes, recorded secretly by government agents as Mr. De Lorean met with undercover operatives, the jury Thursday found Mr. De Lorean not guilty of all eight counts.

## Soviet delegate scorns Reagan's gaffe

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Soviet representative at the Security Council said in an obvious reference to President Reagan's recent microphone gaffe that some Americans were "itching to outlaw certain countries."

Ambassador Richard Oviannikov was alluding to an off-the-record quip by Mr. Reagan during a microphone check last week when he said he had "signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever" and that "we begin bombing in five minutes."

Speaking during a council debate on South Africa Thursday night, Mr. Oviannikov said: "The thinking of these people is essentially that anyone who has been arbitrarily outlawed by the United States can be and should be bombed in the next five minutes, with nuclear bombs at that."

The Soviet delegate added: "I

am naturally speaking of the attitude of the United States toward the Soviet Union and to Socialism as a whole. We for our part reject as a matter of principle the nationality ... and the possibility of resolving ideological conflicts with the help of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons. This philosophy is alien to us."

Mr. Oviannikov said this "unprecedentedly hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union" was a danger to world peace.

In Washington President Reagan, trying to dampen the outcry over his joke about bombing the Russians, said Thursday he really did not intend to launch such an attack, according to a visitor to the White House.

Mr. Reagan's latest remark was made at a meeting with Edgar Bronfman, president of the World

Jewish Congress, and leaders of Jewish Women's groups. Mr. Bronfman said as he left the White House.

Mr. Bronfman said Mr. Reagan told his visitors that "he wanted to assure everybody he was not going to bomb the Soviet Union in five minutes."

Mr. Reagan's joke at the ranch was widely viewed overseas as a serious gaffe.

Critics alleged that it undermined charges he remained a war monger at heart despite his recent overtures for improved relations with Moscow.

An official statement by the Soviet government said Mr. Reagan's original remark was "unprecedentedly hostile" but the State Department accused the Kremlin of blowing it out of proportion for propaganda purposes.

## Pinochet: Chile is not ready for democracy

SANTIAGO (R) — President Augusto Pinochet, who celebrates 11 years in power next month, said Thursday that a year of increased political activity had shown that Chile was not ready for a faster return to democracy.

In his annual meeting with foreign correspondents, the president also said that protectionism and high interest rates in the United States could make Latin America unable to service its foreign debt.

"Unfortunately, I am not the one to tell that to the United States because people there consider me a dictator, a person no one can talk to, a closed and obstinate sort," he said.

A year ago, at the height of bloody protests against his rule, General Pinochet announced some

political reforms and allowed his new Interior Minister, veteran

right-wing politician Sergio Jara, to talk to opponents about speeding up the return to democracy.

"Unfortunately, I have seen that the political parties are not yet ready to have a serious conversation with the government," the president said.

The president, who is 68, said he had thought last year of speeding up the transition but he now intended to stick to the timetable laid down in the constitution, approved in a controversial plebiscite in 1980.

That would bring congressional elections in 1990 and could keep him in power until 1997.

"The timetable is established in the constitution. I have no reason to modify it. For the moment, no

there is no change."

"I am not here because I like it. I am here because destiny placed me in this position," he said, in a reference to his 1973 coup against the elected Marxist government of the late Salvador Allende.

The president insisted that Chile had stuck to a programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and wanted to continue that way.

He said, however, that if President Reagan agreed to a petition from U.S. producers to restrict imports of Chile's main export, copper, and if interest rates continued to rise, the consequences would be serious.

"There is a danger that not only this country but all of (Latin) America will not pay (its debts)," he said.

## Defects force recall of Trident I missiles

WASHINGTON (R) — Defects in an engine of the U.S. Navy's Trident I nuclear missile have forced the recall of more than a dozen deployed missiles and raised doubts about hundreds more, according to congressional investigators.

Problems with the submarine-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles also included defective parts in the guidance system and were estimated as costing the government about \$100 million in losses.

Investigators for the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee examined the Trident I programme and released a report this week.

The Trident I, the navy's primary strategic weapon, is a three-stage solid-propellant missile set for deployment on eight Trident submarines and 12 Poseidon subs.

The navy plans to buy 570 missiles and has spent \$1.15 billion so far.

The major contractors in the programme are the U.S. General Electric Co., Honeywell, Hughes Aircraft, Raytheon, and the Singer Co.

In London, the British government Thursday reaffirmed its faith in the Trident system despite the defects reported from Washington.

The Defence Ministry said the version of the long-range nuclear missile which Britain is buying could not suffer from the rocket problems experienced by the Trident I.

Britain plans to replace Polaris, its ageing independent nuclear deterrent, with Trident at a cost of at least £9 billion (\$12 billion). Four British-built submarines will carry the missiles from 1994.

The Mark II D5 version of Trident, which Britain is buying, is still being developed but the ministry said its rocket did not have the components that proved faulty

in its predecessor.

The U.S. House report said the first-stage engine of the Trident I "had a propellant defect which, resulted in the recall of 12 missiles from the deployed fleet and has caused 87 additional motors to be highly suspect and not issued for use."

It said one unnamed subcontractor wrongly soaked a part in solvent instead of using the solvent to clean it and this "caused additional recalls."

"As a result, 235 suspect motors were distributed throughout the fleet," said the investigators, adding that other defective parts, manufacturing problems and delivery delays have also plagued the weapons system.

In closed-door testimony before the committee last March, Rear Admiral Glenwood Clark said the navy had been aware for four years of "unreliability problems" with the first-stage engine.

## COLUMN

### Man kills himself playing Russian Roulette

BEIRUT (R) — A 22-year-old youth shot himself dead in the mountains east of Beirut Thursday while playing Russian Roulette with a revolver, a security report published Friday said. Mahmoud Suleiman Al Hakim, of the mountain village of Mesherfeh, put the gun to his right temple and fired the only bullet in the chamber right through his skull, the report said. It said Hakim was the fourth person this year to die playing Russian Roulette in the mountains.

### Pakistan seizes former Shah's ornaments, seals

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan said Thursday it had seized diamond-studded gold ornaments and seals up to 1,000 years old which belonged to the late Shah of Iran. Two Iranians were arrested following recovery of the ornaments and seals at Quetta, capital of Baluchistan province, bordering Iran and Afghanistan. Mir Fayyaz Khan, director of the Federal Investigation Agency told Reuters. He said Iranian and Afghan currency worth one million rupees about (\$80,000) had also been found on the two Iranians.

### Police guard Madrid hotels after arson

MADRID (R) — Police said they were guarding Madrid hotels Thursday after suspected arson at two hotels packed with tourists in the centre of the capital. Fires Wednesday night in the luxury Emperor Hotel and nearby Cason Del Tormes caused considerable damage, but only one woman was seriously hurt. She jumped from a window in the Emperor, police said. Firemen escorted about 300 people, including a large group of Japanese tourists, to safety.

### Grenada to be paid for invasion damage

ST. GEORGES, Grenada (R) — The United States will pay about \$1.6 million in compensation for damage caused during its invasion of Grenada last year, a military spokesman said. Capt. Jeffrey Harris told the Caribbean News Agency CANA that a special claims office set up two months ago would have distributed about \$1.6 million to nearly 700 claimants by the time it ceased operations on Sept. 2. Those compensated included the relatives of 18 patients who were killed when U.S. forces bombed a mental hospital during the assault on the island last October, the officer said.

### No jewellery found in sunken ship's safe

NEW YORK (R) — The safe of the sunken liner Andrea Doria was found to be half-full of packets of small currency notes when it was opened Thursday night during a live television show broadcast to 44 countries. Lois Price, one of the officials counting the money, said packets of \$1, \$10 and \$20 notes and 500 lire notes were recovered. She said it would be a month before the money was counted and its value known. There had been persistent rumours that the safe might contain \$1 million in currency and jewellery, belonging to those on board. But the Bank of Rome, the safe's original owner, said it contained nothing of value. The Andrea Doria sank 50 miles south of Nantucket, Massachusetts, on July 26, 1956, after a collision with a Swedish passenger ship, the Stockholm. Fifty-two people lost their lives.

### Fish fanciers, boat makers hit by drought

LONDON (R) — A summer-long drought in Britain which has been making life hard for farmers and gardeners has now hit fish fanciers and Wellington boat makers. Lack of water among other factors has forced the Dunlop Rubber Company to shed 97 jobs at its Wellington Boot Factory in Liverpool. The organisers of a tropical fish competition in Torbay on the south west coast insisted Thursday that competitors must provide their own water.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

### CONTROL THAT IMPULSE

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ A J 6  
♥ K 9 8 2  
♦ Q 10 7 2  
♣ 5 4

WEST EAST  
♠ 7 5 4 ♠ 2  
♥ J 6 ♥ Q 10 5 4  
♦ 8 4 ♦ A 6 3  
♣ K Q 10 9 7 ♣ A J 6 3 2

SOUTH  
♠ K Q 10 9 3  
♥ A 7 3  
♦ K J 9 5  
♣ 8

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠.

How can you become a winning player? Always keep in mind, no matter how easy the contract seems, to pause and plan your campaign before you play to the first trick.

North had a trifle too much for a raise to two spades, but not enough for a jump. So he compromised with a waiting bid of two diamonds, then corrected to spades at his next turn. South had more than enough to go to game.

West led the king of clubs and East encouraged with the six. Declarer thought the hand looked easy, so he ruffed the club continuation. Only when East showed out

on the second round of trumps did declarer's predicament begin to dawn on him.

If declarer drew all the trumps before knocking out the ace of diamonds, the defenders would be able to cash winning clubs when they gained the lead. If declarer abandoned trumps to force out the ace of diamonds, West would be able to get a diamond ruff and, since declarer would still have to lose a heart, that would be down one.

Declarer lost his contract with hasty play to the second trick. Had he taken time out to plan the play, he might have realized that the main danger to his contract was a 4-1 trump break. There was a simple way to guard against that.

Instead of ruffing the second club, declarer should have discarded a heart — a trick that he would have to lose anyway. Now, the defenders would be powerless.

If they continued with clubs, declarer would ruff in dummy, draw trumps and then knock out the ace of diamonds. And no shift would be any better — declarer would win and go about the business of drawing trumps and driving out the ace of diamonds without running any risks whatsoever.